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SILVER COIN 2.

A N D

COINAGE

OF

E N G L A N D,

From the NORMAN CONQUEST
To the PRESENT TIME.

Consider'd with Regard to
TYPE, LEGEND, SORTS, RARITY, WEIGHT,
FINENESS and VALUE.

With COPPER-PLATES.

L O N D O N:

Printed for T. SNELLING, next the *Horn Tavern*, in *Fleet-Street*. Who buy
and sells all Sorts of Coins and Medals. 1762.

V. I. E. W.

SILVER COIN

COINAGE

E. W. G. L. A. N. D.

From the Norman Conquest

To the Present Time

Compiled and Edited by

THE LONDON SOCIETY OF COIN AND MEDAL
FINENESS AND VALUE

With Copper-Plates

L O N D O N

Printed for T. Egerton, near the New Tavern, in Fleet-Street. Who has
and sells all sorts of Coins and Medals.



A V I E W
OF THE
SILVER COIN
AND
COINAGE
OF
ENGLAND.



THE Coins of William the Conqueror, and his son William Ru-
fus, are here described together, as there is not, even to this
day, any just criterion whereby to distinguish one of them from
the other.

WILL. I.
1066.
WILL. II.
1087.

However, from several of No. 1. being found with some of
Harolds, having the same mint-master's name on both, that is
suppos'd to be the Conqueror's, as is also No. 3. he being thus
drawn in doomsday-book; and likewise No. 7. from the two scepters, as Rufus
had a right but to one; No. 11, 12. are suppos'd to be of Rufus, as the stars are
found on his great seal.

Each of the Williams have their Bust (a) on one side, which generally extends
to the edge of the Coin, except No. 7. 11. which are bounded by the inner circle,

HEAD SIDE.
Type.

(a) A series of the heads of the Monarchs of England, from the Conquest to the present time, or for
near 700 years, are to be found on their silver coin, and all of them of good silver, a circumstance pe-
culiar to the English collection, and which that of no other nation in Europe besides can exhibit. We
have therefore called one side, throughout this work, the head side.

B

shew-

A View of the **SILVER COIN**WILL. I.
WILL. II.

shewing the head, neck, and breast; but the head is differently posited, as on No. 1. it is half-faced, looking to the right; on No. 2. it regards the left, all the rest exhibit the full face.

He appears with a sword in his right hand on No. 3. and with a scepter on No. 1, 2, 8, 9. there is a scepter on each side the head on No. 7. and on No. 8. a scepter on one side and a star on the other; a star or mullet is on each side the head on No. 11, 12. the latter of which is sometimes without them, and on others they are enclosed in an annulet: lastly, the head of No. 6. is within a sort of portal or canopy.

All the heads are crowned, No. 3. 8. 12. have a sort of diadem of pearls, with three pearls rais'd on points over it, the others have all of them a sort of arch; No. 10. has also pearls or bobs hanging to each ear.

Legend.

Round the head is the name and title, but with some variety, as No. 1. reads PILLEMUS REX A, others have AN, ANG. ANGL. ANGLO, ANGLOR, also PILEM, PILLEM, PILLEMU, PILELM, PILLELM, with the P (being the Saxon w) but No. 1. sometimes wants it, reading only ILLEMU.

REVERSE.
Type.

The Types of the reverses are very different, some having only one cross, as No. 1. 2. 4. 9. others, as No. 5. 7. 12. a cross and saltier; a sort of lozenge, with arched sides, appears on No. 6. which on No. 3. is join'd with a cross, as are also the lozenge-like figures on No. 8. 10. 11. tho' differing in form and position.

The cross on No. 1. is terminated in a kind of knot, as are also the lozenges on No. 3. 6. the crosses on No. 7. 8. are fleury; that on No. 1. and the saltier on No. 7. are bottoné, and that on No. 12. is terminated with annulets; those on No. 10. 12. are voided; the lozenge-like figures on No. 8. 10. have a pellet on each angle.

The cross on No. 4. is enclosed in a kind of compartment, each angle of which has a pellet on it, a sort of knot like those on No. 1. 3. 6. issues from the inner circle into the quarters of the cross on No. 2. they have mostly an annulet in the centre; and No. 9. has also one in each quarter, with the letters P A X S in them (b).

Heraldric terms are here made use of for want of knowing others which would convey juster ideas, but we do not think any description can equal the bare inspection of the figures on the plates.

Legend.

The inscription on the reverse is the name of the moneyer, or mint-master, and that of the place where coined, with the particle ON signifying IN or OF * between them, as No. 9. Sideloc ON Pell, No. 11. Onthæorn ON Co; that is, Sideloc in Wells, Onthæorn in Colchester, &c. (c)

Specimens of both sorts of names are contain'd in the two following lists,

(b) The Conqueror continued to coin in the taste of his predecessors Harold, Edward the Confessor, the Canutes, and Ethelred, each of which have their head on their coins some half-faced, others full-faced, with different crowns or ornaments, also with and without a scepter; and the reverse have also different crosses.

(c) The names of the moneyers and towns had also been on the coins of his predecessors just mentioned, and appears to have been a method particular to the English Silver-coin; being constantly found on them for near three centuries.

The only foreign coins we meet with, wherein this method was imitated, are in Olaus and Anund, kings of Sweden, Swain, king of Denmark, and Sithric, king of Dublin †; all cotemporary with Ethelred, also on the first pennies of the kings of Scotland, as David I. William I. and Alexander II. as will appear when we come to the Scotch series.

* See No. 40.

† Kederi Nummi Aliquot, p. 7, 55, 56. Simons Irish Coins, p. 6.

which

which admit of great additions by carefully inspecting the pennies of these two WILL. I. kings. WILL. II.

NAMES of MONEYERS on the PENNIES of the two WILLIAMS.

Aelffi	Ceoli	Gispard	Man	Sdrott	Thorn
Afarve	Ceorl	Godi	Manna	Sefparth	Thorstan
Aglfine	Ceati	Godic	Marepil	Segparth	Ulfel
Alef	Cintspine	Godric	Munpine	Segpine	Ulfri
Aleif	Colspegen	Godrici	Murfin	Sepi	Pelfpine
Alfrad	Cuiric	Godpi	Od	Sepine	Petpi
Aldpine	Didric	Godpine	Odbeurn	Sideloc	Pimer
Alesmer	Dilmun	Goldman	Odthnorin	Sidemin	Pinfpine
Alestmaer	Dinnic	Goldpine	Onthreorn	Siferth	Pine
Anderbode	Dunnic	Guthrien	Opitrern	Siepine	Pinthborne
Antholf	Dor	Hargod	Ordpi	Sipioe	Pinuric
Arthur	Durcgrim	Harmil	Orgur	Sifred	Pujerered
Auderine	Driman	Huspal	Osberth	Sipord	Pulfpord
Auine	Eadpi	Jecelbrent	Ofpold	Speatline	Pulfred
Beriteri	Eadpine	Jedgpord	Oter	Spentline	Pulfgmet
Boda	Eadpeard	Jegelbrht	Outhreorn	Spott	Pulfmaer
Bratmer	Edpi	Jegelric	Respine	Spottine	Pulfmer
Brintred	Elffi	Jesthn	Respine	Sprtuc	Pulfpri
Brentric	Eorpine	Leigten	Roger	Stiepin	Pulfpic
Brumman	Elderne	Leofpine	Rosfetel	Theolric	Pulfpini
Brummic	Folgard	Lispine	Rulepi	Theodred	Pulfric
Bruntui	Forna	Lufred	Rulfspi	Threorn	Pulfspi.
But					

NAMES of TOWNS on the PENNIES of the two WILLIAMS.

Ae	Elrpic	Hreli	Lund	Oxnef	Snottin
Aesh	Eof	Hunten	Lunde	Oxnei	Stan
Aest	Eofe	Je	Lundei	Orthpi	Stotic
Bric	Eofer	Jex	Lundene	Orthri	Su
Bricstow	Eofr	Jexce	Lundne	Ric	Sud
Brigetso	Exce	Jexse	Lundnei	Ricom	Suel
Brigtso	Exceer	Jexsei	Lundnde	Rltune	Suthbi
Ca	Excer	Jexec	Lundnen	Rofi	Sutheper
Can	Execes	Jexeci	Luned	Rufei	Suthri
Cant	Exeter	Lepi	Luni	Tan	Suterk
Cantu	Gepi	Licae	Ludeie	Tant	Palice
Cantui	Gi	Liepen	Lyndr	Tanu	Pell
Canterbir	Gif	Linco	Maint	Thiotford	Perni
Cnt	Giffl	Lincol	Meigt	Thofred	Pi
Cntle	Gip	Lincoln	Mifgt	Shaefstbir	Pin
Cati	Gipe	Lini	Norp	Sced	Pinc
Co	Glei	Lofec	Ox	Shiefe	Pinire
Col	Glouces	Loync	Oxen	Shine	Pinre
Dou	Hardfrd	Londini	Oxenefo	Sinfl	Pltune
Dori	Here	Lun	Oxenefo	Snotin	Pigri
Dorces	Herefor				

- SORTS.** These two kings coin'd no other money than the penny.
- RARITY.** The Coins of the two Williams are none of them very common, but No. 3. 9. are something scarcer, and No. 2. 6. are very rare.
- WEIGHT.** The pound weight at this time in use in the English mints, and which is suppos'd also to be the same as that us'd by the Saxons *, was that call'd the Tower or Moneyers Pound, which consisted of 12 ounces, each of 20 pennyweights or 240 pennyweights; the first of which subdivisions was in use with the Romans, but the second introduced into France by Charlemagne †; and from thence, as is suppos'd, brought into England by the Conqueror; but the penny itself would support an opinion of its being known here long before (d).
This pound contained 15 sixteenths of the pound Troy, or 11 ounces 5 pennyweights Troy ‡, and therefore the pennyweight and penny, at this time, weighed 22½ Troy grains.
- FINENESS.** These pennies were made of mixed silver, one pound, or 12 ounces, of which contained 11 ounces two pennyweights of fine silver, and eighteen pennyweights of copper or alloy: and silver of this fineness, in the most early indenture of the mint, viz. that of 28 Edw. I. is called OLD STANDARD §, and in this sense only of the word standard we shall use it throughout this work, and it is the pound weight of this standard silver all our calculations are built upon (e).
- VALUE.** The Money Pound, or Pound Tale, consisted likewise of 240 pennies, that is, of 20 shillings, each of 12 pennies, and each of these pennies, at this time, poised a pennyweight of the Tower pound, and therefore 240 of them weighed the Tower pound; and consequently the pound tale of equal value with the pound weight (f).
- HENRY I.** The same difficulty attends the true placing of the Coins of the first and second
1100. Henry, as did that of the two Williams, it being done only by conjecture; and we are not certain that some we have here put to the first Henry may not be of the second, or even of his son Henry junior, if he coined any.
- HEADSIDE.** Henry is exhibited with more variety than his father and brother, for besides
Type. the profile head to the right, as on No. 19. 20. 22. and the full face on No. 14, 15, 18. 23; he is represented almost full-faced, but something inclined to the right on No. 24, and to the left on No. 16, 17.
He has a scepter in his hand on No. 16, 17, 18. 22, 23, 24. that on No. 18,

(d) England at present is the only nation which still retains the use of these ancient subdivisions of the pound weight, or where the pennyweight is the same part of its pound weight; as the money penny is of the money pound.

(e) Besides the sense the word standard is taken in above, and which it is probable was the only one it had for some ages, it at present likewise is synonymous with the word FINENESS in general, thus silver of 10 or 11 oz. FINE, is said to be of the STANDARD of 10 or 11 oz. (both which significations it has also in gold) and 3dly, it is used to signify the QUANTITY OF FINE SILVER IN THE POUND STERLING, thus altering of the standard, or debasing of the standard, are the same as altering or lessening the quantity of fine silver in the said pound.

(f) Money was paid into the Exchequer || 1st, de Numero, by pounds tale of 20 shillings, 2dly, ad Scalum, or in pounds of twenty shillings and sixpence, 3dly, ad Pensam, or as many pennies as weighed 12 oz. 4thly, Arsure, in pounds of 12 oz. to undergo the tryal by combustion or assay.

And it is said, that if it was lawful money the pound would lose but six pennies in the examination or trial, but if by lawful money we understand that made of standard silver, it certainly would be such even if it had lost 18 pennies instead of six; we submit the solution of this difficulty to the curious in these enquiries.

* Folkes, p. 3. † Le Blanc, p. xviii. 96.
cient dialogue concerning the Exchequer, p. 19, 20.

‡ Folkes, p. 3.

§ Lowndes, p. 34.

|| An-

very singular, as terminating in a kind of rose, whereas the others are fleury. **HENRY I.** No. 13. has a star on one side the head, No. 16. has two stars, and No. 17. three stars before the face, No. 19. has a rose before the face, No. 13. has on each side the head an annulet, and No. 14. has bobs or pearls from each ear, as No. 10. of the Williams.

They read differently, as No. 12. **HENRI REX NL.** also **HENRI, HENRIC, Legend. HENRICUS,** and **R, RE, A, AN.**

We have still the cross, saltier, compartment, &c. but with more variety than **REVERSE.** before, thus No. 13, 18, 19, 20. have a single cross, No. 16, 17. a cross and saltier, No. 22, 24. have the lozenge-like figure, both of them fleury; the first has a star in the center, the last is joined with a saltier, and has a pellet in each quarter, made by the interfection. No. 13. has a compartment, whose angles terminate in three pellets very near the center. No. 21. has the compartment without any pellets on its angles, but has five annulets in cross in the area; that of No. 18. is small and does not touch the inner circle, like the others, having also an annulet on each arch, and angular point, each angle is also fill'd with a sort of rose. The compartment of No. 23. has a sort of rose like those on the quarters of No. 18. with a small cross and star in the center, and three fleurs-de-lis issuing from the inner circle. No. 14. has also a sort of compartment, with a large annulet in the center. No. 19. 20. have an annulet in each quarter of the cross, the first incloses a pellet. No. 15. is the only coin we have met with in the English suite from the Conquest to Henry VIII. without a cross on its reverse, as there is none on this, but it has the word **PAX** in the center, with two bars and two annulets both above and below it.

The inscriptions, as before, have the name of the moneyer, and that of the **Legend.** town, but with less variety than the two Williams, as there are fewer Coins of this King.

NAMES of MONEYERS on the PENNIES of HENRY I.

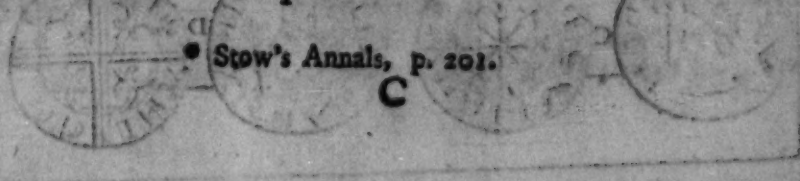
Alen	Eturi	Gol	Osbr	Rolland	Palford
Alfpine	Fucred	Hermer	Ordgur	Sain	Pintured
Algar	Geraud	Jelfpine	Orim	Sam	Pulfrine
Arcil	Goefrei	Jordan	Osulf	Sigar	Pulfpine
Ciari	Godric	Lefpard	Rauf	Smiene	Pulfpord
Edmund	Godpine	Morus	Richard	Smiorne	Witt

NAMES of TOWNS on the PENNIES of HENRY I.

Bado	Gipe	Lund	Norpic	Rufa	Sut
Bifes	Here	Lunde	Norwic	Sedm	Pelligli
Bristo	Le	Lundene	Ric	Stanf	Pin
Cant	Linc	Lundon	Rofi	Su	Pintrfir
Canter	Lun				

The penny only of this king is to be found in collections, neither the half-SORTS. penny or farthing, said to have been coin'd by him *, having reach'd our time.

All the Coins of this king are very scarce, but especially No. 16, 17. 21. and **RARITY.** No. 14. 18. have never before been publish'd.



* Stow's Annals, p. 201.

The

WEIGHT. The penny still weigh'd one pennyweight tower, or 22½ Troy grains (g).
FINENESS. Standard, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy.
VALUE. The pound tale of the same value as the pound weight.

STEPHEN. Stephen is represented on No. 25. with the almost full face, regarding the right, and on No. 26, 27, 28, with a profile head turn'd to the left.
HEADSIDE. He has a scepter fleury in his right hand on No. 25, 26, 29, but on No. 27, he holds a flag with a cross fitche on it, and on No. 28. he holds a sort of horseman's mace, headed with points like a mullet, both of which are without other example in the English series.

Stephen appears crown'd on all his coins, that on No. 25. is arched, the others all open and fleury; No. 30, is very singular, representing two figures with their hands join'd, suppos'd to be Stephen and Henry, with a sort of scepter fleury between them, and this is the only Coin without a head from the Conquest till Henry VIII.

Legend. His name is round the head, but with some difference, and always mis-spelt, as STEFN, STEFNE, STIEFNE, STIEN, sometimes also with R, RE.

REVERSE. A cross voided, with a pellet in the center, and on the point of each limb of the cross, appears on No. 25, with a fleur-de-lis issuing from the inner circle into the quarters (b); another has a mullet issuing from the inner circle, instead of the fleur-de-lis, the cross is also broader and patee; as is shewn in the small figure. No. 26, 27, 28, 29. have a cross join'd to a compartment, whose angles end in fleurs-de-lis in the quarters. No. 29, 30. have a cross and saltier, but entirely different from each other, and instead of the usual legend have the circle fill'd with roses and other figures.

The same is also observable on a Coin of his son Eustace (A), and also on a Robert (B), heretofore suppos'd to be the Conqueror's son, duke of Normandy, but

(g) In France, between the years 1075 and 1093, the pound weight of 12 ounces of Charlemagne was laid aside intirely*, and the mark of eight ounces, or two thirds of it, introduced in its stead.

We find the same thing to have happen'd in Germany, about the same time, occasion'd, we are inform'd† by the uncertainty of the pounds there in use.

And although in England the Pound still continued to be used, yet the Mark was also admitted, computations and payments by weight and by tale being made in both.

(b) We have here brought two pennies, (C. D.) to plead for admittance among those of Stephen, and we think the reason of their not having been amongst them before, is owing to their blunder'd inscriptions; for their type, both head and reverse, strongly support this opinion, that round the head of (D) being ANFILEM REX ‡ different from all the Williams. And the reverse is + NI OBINA; the type differs from No. 25. in having the voided cross continued to the edge of the Coin instead of the inner circle

* Le Blanc, p. 150.

† Tieman Friesens Muntz Spiegel, p. 111.

Hoffman's Muntz Schluffel, p. 129.

‡ Ducarel Anglo Gallic Coins, pl. 6. No. 72.



and COINAGE of ENGLAND.

but Mr. North, with more propriety, gives it to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, STEPHEN, which opinion we think is farther supported by the similitude of the border with that of Eustace, and with No. 29, 30. of Stephen, and more so as this Coin, the Eustace, and that of Stephen and Henry were all found together †.

We have but short lists of this king to present the reader with, occasion'd not Legend. only by the few Coins of his now remaining, but also from the indifferent preservation those are generally in.

NAMES of MONEYERS on the PENNIES of STEPHEN.

Aelmar	Ferris	Sptidets	Tomas	Paen	Wlr
Ericus	Robert	Thobi	Tovi	Pillem	

NAMES of TOWNS on the PENNIES of STEPHEN.

Ca	Le	Lu	Lunde	Snot	Pilt
Co	Lewes	Lund	Norwic	Su	Piltu
Here	Linco				

This king coined only the penny.

All this king's money is very scarce, but especially No. 28, 29, 30. which are RARITY. extremely rare; and No. 28. never before publish'd.

The weight of the penny still a pennyweight of the Tower Pound, or 22½ Troy WEIGHT. grains, but very unequally coin'd.

Standard, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy.

The pound tale and pound weight the same, and of equal value.

This king is represented on No. 32. with an almost full face, but a little inclining either to the right or left, much like No. 25. of Stephen, which type was used to be placed to Henry I. † but in the present method of classing the series, it is adjudged to this king, however the point is still doubtful, and the discovery of a just criterion, whereby to distinguish the Coins of these two kings, would give us very sensible pleasure.

Number 31. is certainly of the same Henry as No. 32. exhibiting the side face to the left, like the other type of Stephen, especially No. 29.

He has a scepter patee in his hand on No. 32. nearly upright, as usual; but on No. 31. it lies on his shoulder different from any, either before or since. He is crown'd on both with a crown fleury.

Number 31. reads only RI REX ANGL. HEN being obliterated, and Legend. No. 32. HENRI R, A, sometimes RE, REX, also AN, ANG.

The reverse of both No. 31, 32. the same, that is a cross patee, with a small REVERSE. one of the same in each quarter.

There are but few legends perfect on these coins, being struck in such a manner as to have scarcely three letters legible together. Legend.

circle. (C) * reads O HENUSEPC (the bust filling that part where the RIC is supplied), the crossier, we apprehend, may be an imperfect fleury scepter, or one badly struck; the reverse reads PHANUS REX, and its type is nearly that of No. 29. differently posited, but we submit these conjectures to better judgments.

* Pembroke, p. 4. t. 23. Folkes, p. 5.
Leake, first series, pl. 1. No. 4.

† Thoresby, p. 350, 351.

‡ Thoresby's plate, No. 128.

HENRY II.

NAMES of MONEYS on the PENNIES of HENRY II.

Edmund, Funere, Jordan, Ricard, Robert, Wiler, Willeme, Willelme, William.

NAMES of TOWNS on the PENNIES of HENRY II.

Cardic	Everwi	Glou	Nor	Sedm	Win
Cant	Gipe	Lund	Nucas	Stan	

WEIGHT. The penny or sterling equal a penny weight of the Tower Pound, or $22\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains.

FINENESS. Standard, or Sterling, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy.

VALUE. The pound Tale, or Sterling (*i*), the same as the pound weight Tower.

RICHARD I. 1189. The two pennies we have here given of this king were lately found, with many more, near Leeds in Yorkshire, to the great satisfaction of all lovers of this study; as those which were before produc'd for this king's were no other but double-struck blunder'd Coins of Edward the Confessor, Henry III. and Edward I. as may be seen in Speed, Thoresby, Leake, and Rapin.

HEADSIDE. He is represented on No. 33. full faced, with a scepter in his right hand, held a-cross his left breast, much in the taste of No. 9. of the Conqueror's; on No. 34. he is also full faced, much like No. 23. a cross appears on one side the head, and a scepter fleury on the other.

Legend. Number 3. reads RICARDUS REX ANG. but on No. 34. no more remains than RICARDUS.

REVERSE. Type. There is on No. 33. a small cross pattee in the center, and a pellet at a small distance from each of its ends, enclosed within a compartment, much like that of No. 18. but without its ornaments. No. 34. has a cross and saltier, but different from any before, altho' much like No. 7. 29.

Legend. We can read on No. 33. GEOFRIC ON EVE, but on No. 34. only LUN.

SORTS. The penny, or sterling, only.

RARITY. The rarest Coin in the English collection.

WEIGHT. The penny still equal to the pennyweight Tower, or $22\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains.

FINENESS. Standard, or Sterling, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy.

VALUE. The pound sterling of equal value with the pound weight Tower (*k*).

This

(*i*) The appellation of **STERLING** given to our penny, and from that to its aggregates the shilling and pound, as also to silver of that particular fineness of which it was made; although mention'd before this king's reign *, yet is first found in our records in his time †; but other authors again ‡ refer it to the reign of Richard or John.

To the great credit of this nation, in the conduct of its mint, our **POUND STERLING** is at this day the most valuable of any of the **NOMINAL, TALE, or MONEY POUNDS** in Europe; that is, it has deviated less from its original, the **POUND WEIGHT**, or contains a greater quantity of **FINE SILVER**, it being still about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound, whereas that of France is reduced to about $\frac{1}{11}$.

(*k*) This king's ransom was 150000 marks of fine silver, Cologne weight, which Cologne mark was 19 twentieths of the Troy mark of the Low Countries §, and that is equal to the mark of France or Paris ||, which is 63 sixty-fourths of the English Troy mark ¶, or 3591 Troy grains. Eifenschmidt makes

* Nicholson's English Historical Library, p. 264.

† North's Remarks on Clerke's conjectures, p. 27.

‡ Camden's Remains, chap. money.

§ Budelius de Monetis, p. 64.

|| Boizard Traite des Mon-

noyes, p. 259.

¶ Philosophical Transactions, No. 465. Magens's Universal Merchant, p. 126.

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This king had mints in many places of England §, and yet not one of his JOHN. Coins are now to be found, from whence we might tell what were its type and 1199. legend.

We are therefore obliged to fill the gap with those coin'd by him in Ireland.

In his first Coinage, No. 35. he is represented with a round face, like a full HEADSIDE. moon, on the others he is full-fac'd, and crown'd fleury, with a scepter in his Type. hand, terminated with four pellets in cross, with a kind of rose on one side the head on the penny; but on the halfpenny and farthing with stars on each side, and all three sorts within a triangle.

JOHANNES DOM appears on No. 35. being coin'd whilst only Lord of Ireland, Legend. on No. 37. JOHAN REX, and No. 38. JOHANNES REX, but No. 36. has the moneyer's name WILLEM ON; his own name, and that of the place where coin'd, being on the reverse, viz. Johanes, Dw, for Dublin.

There is a cross voided on No. 35. very much like that on No. 25. but in- REVERSE. stead of fleurs-de-lis has an annulet in each quarter; the type of No. 36, 37, 38. Type. are different from any thing on either English or Irish Coin either before or since, that is, a crescent and star on the penny (1), the halfpenny a crescent and cross, and the farthing a star, all of them within a triangle.

The inscription on No. 35. is NORMAN ON DIW. on No. 37. is WILLEM ON Legend. WA. and on No. 38. WILLEM ON LIME. they being coin'd at Dublin, Waterford, and Limeric.

The first farthing and halfpenny we meet with, of any English monarch, are SORTS. of this king, as No. 36. No. 35. and No. 37. but it must be remembred that they are Irish, and that no English ones are to be found, in any cabinet, till those of Edward I.

The weight of the penny equal that of the pennyweight Tower, or 22½ Troy WEIGHT. grains.

Standard, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy. FINENESS.

The pound tale weigh'd, and was of equal value with the pound weight. VALUE.

There are two sorts of pennies of this king, called his first Coinage, before HENRY III. his 32d year, and the second Coinage, after his 32d year, or those of the short 1216. cross (m) and the long cross; the former of which have heretofore ++ been assign'd to Henry II. as having no Number after the name; as the latter always have, both being consider'd with attention, soon appear to be of the same king, and is further confirm'd by the agreement of the moneyers names on both.

This king is represented full-faced upon all his coins, but different from any HEADSIDE. Type.

makes the Cologne mark 3611 Troy grains *, and Mr. Magens 3605 †, the medium of which is 3602, which exceeds the Tower mark, or 15 sixteenths of the Troy mark, but by two grains; which Tower mark, in a register of the Chamber of Accompts at Paris, is called the mark of Rochelle, or of England ‡.

(1) Du Fresne, in his Glossary, t. 2. p. 650. has engrav'd one much like it, of a Count of Tholouse, very probably of that Raymond who married this king's youngest sister §.

(m) A Silver Coin minted at Cologne, of Otho, Emperor of Germany, and which by Tileman Friesens, who engraved it, is placed to Otho III. ¶ is at once determin'd by its having this reverse of the short cross of No. 39. to be of Otho IV. first cousin to this king, and the great patron of the famous Gervaise of Tilbury **.

* De Ponderibus, p. 9. 14. † Universal Merchant, p. 49. ‡ Du Fresne Gloss. voce Marta. Boizard, p. 249. Folkes, p. 3. 4. § Stow's Survey, chap. Tower. || Sandford, p. 70. ¶ Muntz Spiegel, p. 109. ** Madox's Epist. Dissert. to Lord Hallifax, p. viii. †† Thoresby's pl. No. 135. Leake's first series, pl. 1. No. 7, 8.

HENRY III. of his predecessors, as having the face or mask, with only a kind of circle for the neck on No. 39. but on No. 41, 42. without either the neck or shoulder, and both sorts are enclosed within the inner circle.

On No. 39. or the first coinage, he has always a scepter in his hand, terminated with four pellets in cross, like those on the reverse, and like that of his fathers; but on No. 41, 42. of the second Coinage, he is sometimes with and sometimes without it.

He is crown'd on all, but the crowns differ from each other, and from any before or since.

Legend.

The first Coinage always read HENRICUS REX, but the second read HENRICUS REX III. HENRICUS REX TERCI, and HENRICUS REX ANG. and the reverse of No. 42. seems to have the remainder of the title, viz. LIE. TERCI LON. the last word for London, where we may suppose it was coin'd.

REVERSE.
Type.

The cross of the first Coinage, No. 39. is form'd of double lines, ending in pellets, with four pellets in cross in each quarter, much like that of Stephen, No. 25. and No. 33. of John, exclusive of what is in the quarters.

The cross of No. 41. the second Coinage, only differs in being carried quite to the edge of the Coin, and is the first long cross we meet with since the Conquest (except the blunder'd Stephen) but continued to be the only one from this time till about the middle of Charles the First's reign; there are only three pellets in each quarter upon these; and they are not joined as in the other Coinage.

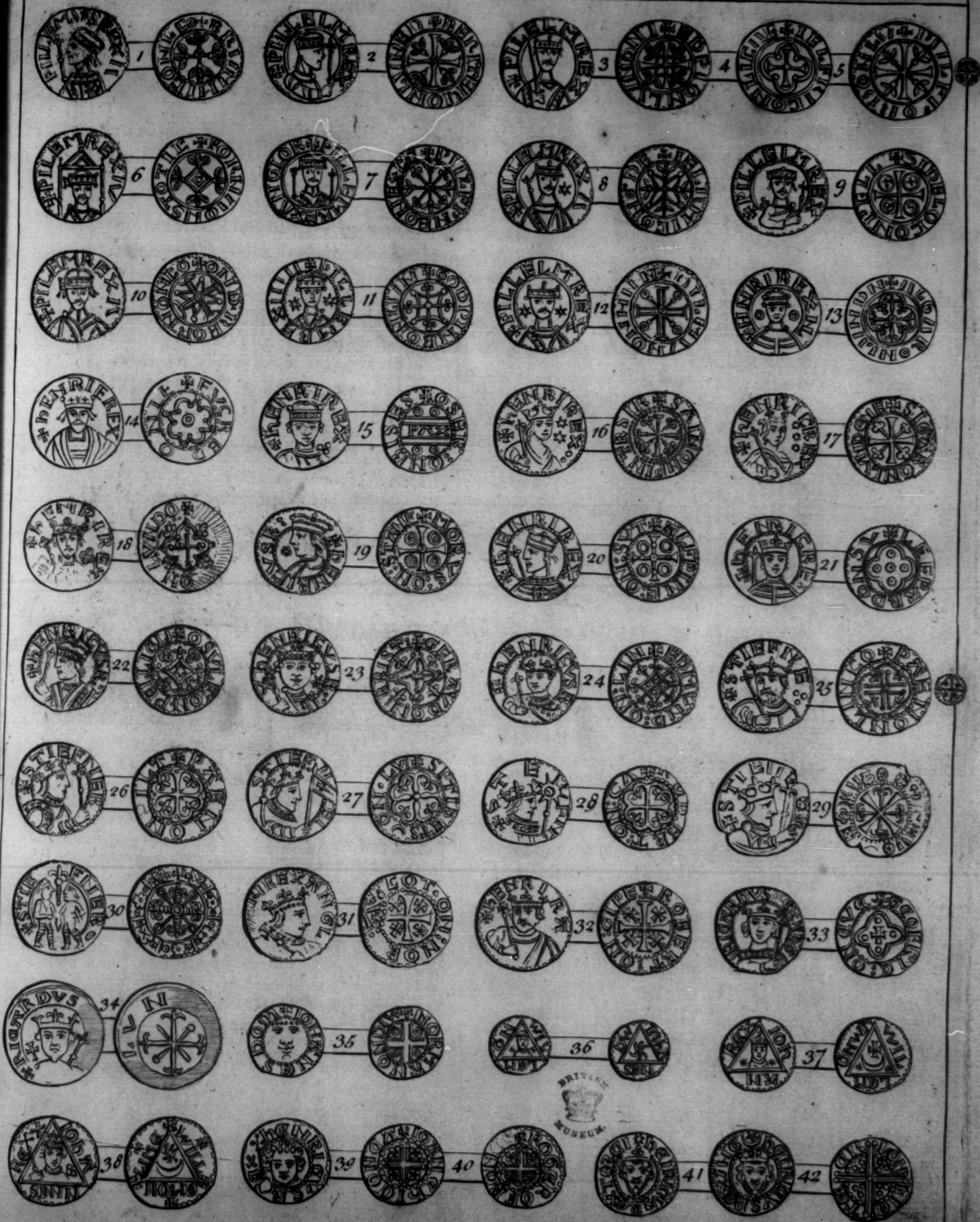
Legend.

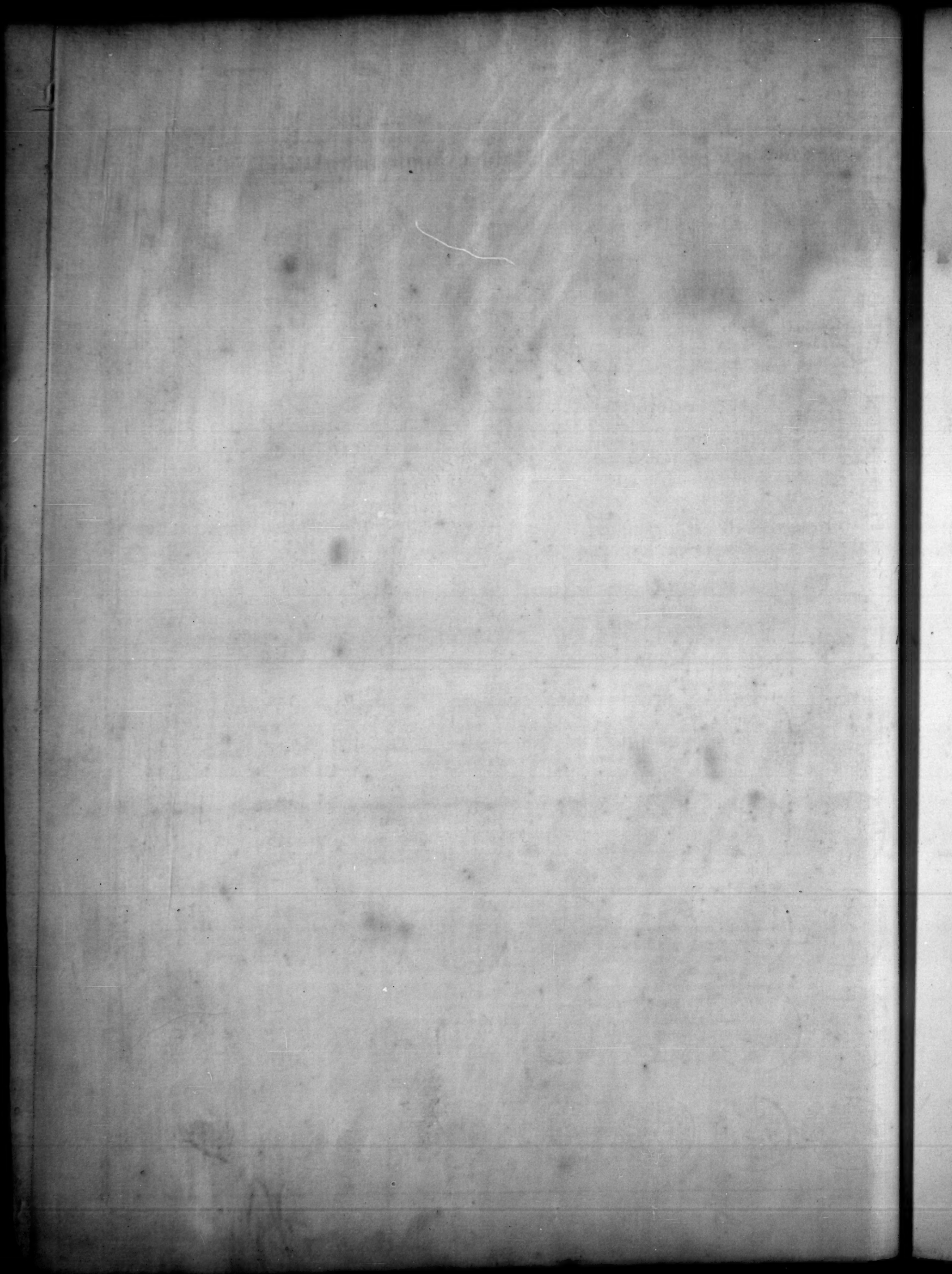
We have more names of moneyers and towns of this king's, than of any since the Conqueror, several of the first coinage have the letters B. FR. L. M. T. after the moneyers name, but the meaning of those letters is not clear, but we think that opinion which supposes they are initials of the moneyer's surname, is strengthened by No. 39. which has the surname of CHIC at length on it. No. 40. is singular in having OF instead of ON, and is the only Coin we remember to have seen with it.

NAMES of MONEYERS on the PENNIES of HENRY III.

Abel	Colwine	Gifre	Ilger	Jurden	Piers
* Adam	* Davi	Gicelm	Joa	Lenolf	Piers M
Aimer	Davion	Gilbert	Joan	* Lucas	Randul
Aimes	Docelm	Goldwin	Joan Chic	Meinir	Rauf
Alain	Eadmund	Goldwine	Joanas	Melnir	Reicu
* Alein	Edmund	Halli	Job	Miles M	Reinald
Alenre	Edrich	Helis	Joh	Nichole	Renaud
Alifand	Einadi	Henry	Johan	Nicol	Renaud
Allen	* Elis	Hernaude	Johan B	Nicole	Rener
Allwine	Ernaud	Hub	Johan M	Osber	Ricard T
Alwine	Everard	Hue	Johan FR	Osmund	Richard
Andrew	Filemer	Hugo	* John	Osnund	Roberd
Arnaud	Fimer	Hugon	Johas	Owein	Robert
And	Fulre	Hunfrei	Johs	Paul	Rodbert
Bartelme	Gefard	Jacob	Jolie	Phelip	Roger
Beneit	Gefrei	Jefrei	Jon	Philip	Roger T
Caldwine	Gerard	Jeremiah	Jonons	Philaimer	Salemun
Colwein	Giffrei	Ilgar	Ifac	Pieres	Samuel
					Simon

Pennies or Sterlings from WILLIAM the Conqueror to HENRY the Third.





and COINAGE of ENGLAND.

11

Simon	Stivene	Turril	Wicion	Willelm T	Willem	HENRY III.
Simond	Thomas	Vlerd	* Willelm	Willelm L	Willera	
Simun	Tomas	* Walter				

* These names to both Coinage.

NAMES of TOWNS on the PENNIES of HENRY III.

Brust	Ever	Linc	No	Oxen	Scinted
Burst	Everw	Lincoln	Nor	Oxene	Sented
Ca	Everwi	Lind	Nora	Oxon	Tandè
Can	Evi	Lu	Norh	Oxonfo	Und
Cant	Ecce	Lun	Norha	Ork	W
Canta	Ex	Lund	Northa	Ro	Wi
Cante	Exc	Lunde	NNor†	Ronce	Win
Canter	Exce	Lunden	Norw	Rufa	Winc
Car	Glo	Lundon	Norwi	Rula	Wilt
Cardv	Glouce	Nic	Norwic	Sadmund	Wilton
Cice	Gloucet	Nica	Norwich	Sed'm	Wirce
Dur	Hereof	Nicol	Ocs	Sedmund	Wiric
Ev	Lenc				

In the records of the sixth year of this king it appears, the halfpenny and SORTS. farthing were then coined *, but we have never been so fortunate as to see one of either sort, or to hear of any cabinet that can boast of being possess'd of either of them (n).

This king's pennies very common, except those with TERC and ANG. which RARITY, are very scarce.

The penny, or Sterling, still weighs the pennyweight Tower, or 22½ Troy WEIGHT. grains.

Standard, or Sterling, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 penny-FINENESS. weights alloy.

The pound Sterling equal the pound weight Tower.

VALUE.

The only criterion used to distinguish the pennies of Edward I. from Ed- EDWARD I. ward II. is the difference of the name; as those with EDW are thought to be 1272. the fathers, and those with EDWA, EDWAR, EDWARD, the sons †.

They are represented full-faced, with spreading hair, and crown'd fleury, shew- HEADSIDE. ing only the neck, and barely the shoulder, and contained within the inner circle, Type. appearing to be an improvement of the last Coinage of Henry III. and therefore, like them, differing from almost all his predecessors, whose busts generally

(n) The collection of English Silver Coins may, with great propriety, be divided into four classes; the first from William the Conqueror to Henry II. inclusive, during which interval the type, both of the head and reverse, continually vary, and afford besides a great variety of names both of moneyers and towns †. The second are those comprised between Edward I. and the 18th of Henry VII. during which period there is as remarkable a sameness in them, as there was variety before, and have only one moneyer's name, and but few towns §. The third commences with the Coinage of the 18th of Henry VII. when he changed the full-face for the profile one, and the three pellets for the royal arms on the reverse, and terminates with the hammer'd money; and the fourth contains all the milled money, or present currency from the first introducing the mill and screw to the present time.

* Folkes, p. 7. North's Remarks, p. 27. † Archbishop Sharpe Of the English Silver Coins, sect. 6. p. 32. MS. Nicholson, p. 235. Thoresby, p. 353. Folkes, p. 10. ‡ See plate 1. § See plate 2.

extend

EDWARD I. extend to the edge of the Coin, and shew the neck and breast also; this type was continued, without any material difference, till the 18th of Henry VII. or for 232 years.

The head on the groat, No. 10. is enclosed within a compartment, like those on the reverses of No. 18, 21, 23. plate 1. but form'd of dotted lines, having a star on each side the head, and another on the breast, with four roses in the angles, much like those on No. 18.

Legend.

The legend round the head on the halfpenny and penny is EDW. R. ANG. DNS. HYB. others have EDWA, EDWAR, EDWARD, and a very neat one has REX, instead of R. the farthing has E. R. ANGLIE. and the groat EDWARDUS DI GRA. REX ANG. having the rest of the titles on the exterior circle of the reverse.

**REVERSE.
Type.**

The reverse has a cross patee, extending to the edge of the Coin quite thro' the legendary circle, with three pellets in each quarter of the cross, as the last Coinage of Henry III. the groat differs from the smaller pieces only in having two letter'd circles instead of one, and this reverse, as well as the head, remain'd the same for more than two centuries. No. 3. is very remarkable for having only one pellet instead of three in each quarter; No. 4. for the boar's head in the second quarter; No. 6. for a cross in the said quarter, and we have seen another likewise with a sort of thistle in the same place.

Legend.

There is only one moneyers name on the Edward's pennies, which has DE after it instead of ON, as ROBERT DE HADELEIE, and ROBERTUS DE HADL', all their other money having the name of the city or town, with CIVITAS or VILLA before it, the last sometimes wrote Vil' or Vill. and the groat has only CIVI instead of CIVITAS.

NAMES of TOWNS on the MONEY of EDWARD I. and EDWARD II.

Berewici	Cestrie	Eboraci	Hadeleie	Lincol	Novicatri
Bristolie	Dureme	Exonie	Kyngeston	London	Sciedmundi
Cantor					

Sometimes spelt Bristollie, Dunelm. Sedmundi, the farthing Londoniensis, and the groat Londonia, and on the exterior circle DUX AQU. DNS HIBNE.

MintMarks.

There is generally on all our money, from the Conquest (and even before) a plain cross at the beginning of the legend, both on the head and reverse, and it was placed there no doubt by our ancestors, for no other reason than the great veneration they had for that figure, and we meet with no other signature in that place till on No. 33, 40. plate 1. which have a star; and No. 42. a star and crescent; No. 8. plate 2. of Edwards have a lion rampant; and No. 9. a flourished cross, both of the Durham mint.

These have since been called private marks, or mint marks, placed there not only to distinguish the money of different mints from each other, but also the several Coinages of the same mint. We meet with them in every reign, without being certain in what part of those reigns to place them, or how many years they continued, or indeed any thing at all in relation to them, until Elizabeth, and when the milled money began to be coin'd they were quite laid aside.

**SORTS.
Pl. II**

Besides the penny, collections now first exhibit the farthing, No. 1. and the halfpenny, No. 2, 3, 4. coin'd in an English mint, in the 7th of Edward I.*

Number 10. is suppos'd to be a pattern for a larger sort of Coin than any then current, not nicely adjusted in its weight, so that those now remaining, by their

* Stowe's Annals, p. 201. Survey, chap. tower.

weight are supposed to have been intended for three-penny, five-penny, or six-penny pieces, as well as groats; but we think they were design'd only for groats, altho' impress'd on pieces of different weights, however that be the Coin now before us, upon the first supposition, claims that name; as it weighs 88 Troy grains, and its true weight, if coin'd before his 28th year, was 90, but if after his 28th year it was $88\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains.

EDWARD I.
EDW. II.
1307.

The money of these two kings very common, if we except the pennies of Hadeleie, Exonie, Cestrie, and Kyngeston, which are very scarce (o,) the farthing, and halfpenny not so often found as the penny, but the groat is one of the rarest Coins in the English series.

The money of Edward I. before his 28th year, weigh as all the former, that is the penny $22\frac{1}{2}$, the halfpenny $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the farthing $5\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains, but afterwards $22\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains.

In the 28th of Edward I. an indented trial piece of the fineness of 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine silver, and 18 dwt. of alloy, was lodged in the exchequer, and

(o) The pennies in the following list were all found together, under a barn-floor, near Newbury in Berkshire, in the year 1756, and afterwards came into our hands, and are here subjoined, as a support to what has been said above, in relation to the plenty of some sorts and scarcity of others; being 3520 in number, weighing 155 oz. 15 dwts. or about $21\frac{1}{4}$ Troy grains each penny at a medium.

Berewici	—	37	Eboraci	—	58	Lincol.	—	26	Irish	—	36
Bristolie	—	85	Exonie	—	5	London	—	1660	Scotch	—	28
Cantor	—	1017	Hadeleie	—	6	Novicaftri	—	32	Foreign	—	51
Cestrie	—	3	Kyngeston	—	10	Sciedmundi	—	128	Obliterated	—	31
Dureme	—	317									

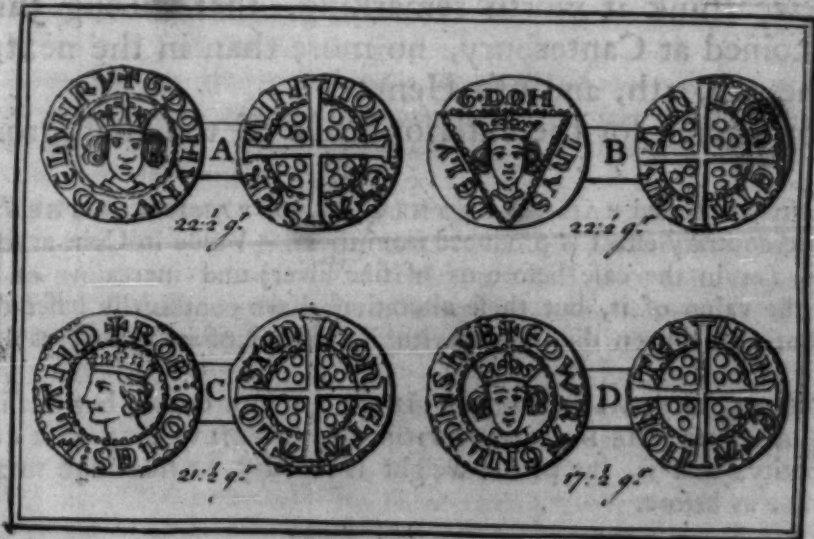
The English and Irish were all of Edward I. and Edward II. the Scotch were mostly of Alexander III. and a few of John Baliol; and the foreigners all of them imitations of the type of the English sterling; that they might by that means pass undistinguished amongst them, they being a famous and well known coin †, four of which we have caused to be engraven, viz. (A. B. C. D.) of which (A. B.) were coined by the same LORD, and at the same place, viz. SERAIN, (C) was minted at Aloft in Flanders, and (D.) at Mons in Hainault. The head side of (B.) is like that of the Irish Edward, and that of (C.) like the Scotch Alexander III. the money of both those nations running then current with the English ‡. The legend on the head side of (D.) is exactly like that on the Edwards (only AGNL. instead of ANGL.) but on the reverse it has MONETA MONTES, and therefore we may suppose it one of those counterfeit sterling prohibited to be imported at this time §. All the above are of good silver, but how much worse than standard we cannot determine; but more of these Coins hereafter.

We have never been so fortunate as to see any piece that could strictly be called a Crokard, Pollard, Eagle, Lionine, Mitre, Rosary, Steping, or Stalding, of these times.

† Le Blanc, p. 166.

‡ Statute of great money.

§ Stat. of small money, 20 E. I.



E

was

EDWARD I. was, at that time, called the OLD STANDARD, or that of the OLD STERLING.
EDW. II. LINGS *.

VALUE. In the 28th of Edward I. the Tale Pound, or Pound Sterling, first began to differ or come short of the Pound weight Tower, from which it drew its origine; and to which until now it was equal, for by indenture of that year the pound weight was to contain twenty shillings and three-pence in Tale, that is $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds sterling, by which means the pound sterling was reduced to $\frac{4}{5}$ of a pound weight, or to 11 oz. $17\frac{1}{4}$ dwt. Tower.

The pound weight being thus nominally increas'd $\frac{1}{5}$, and the pound sterling as much debas'd, or $1\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. (p)

EDW. III. The type of the farthing, halfpenny, and penny of this king, are the same as
1326. those of his father and grandfather, that of the half groat and groat have the
HEADSIDE. same head, within a compartment, not of four arches and plain, like Edward I.
Type. but of nine arches, and the angles fleury; they continued to be coin'd thus till the 18th of Henry VII. as we observed before under Edward I. in relation to the penny.

Legend. The farthing and halfpenny read EDWARDUS REX, and some have also A. AN. ANG. the penny, in common, EDWARDUS REX ANGLI, or ANGLIE, but we have them also with EDWARD DI GRA. REX ANG. EDWARD ANG. REX DNS. HYB. and EDWAR REX ANG. DNS. HYB. the half groat has EDWARDUS REX ANGLI DNS. HYB. or EDWARDUS REX ANGLI z FRACI, or FRANCI, the groat EDWARD DEI. G. REX ANGL. DNS. HYB. z AQT. or EDWARD D. G. REX ANGL. z FRANCIE, there are some also with DI. GRA. and others have A, AT. the half groat and groat, with the titles of HYB. z AQT. were coined before 1360, or after 1369, and those with that of FRANCIE between those two years †.

REVERSE. The impress on the reverse of the money of this king, is the same as upon
Type. those of the two first Edwards, one of the Durham pennies has the top of the cross turn'd like a crozier, to the left, and we meet with the same also on another of the same mint of Edward I. but it is there turn'd to the right, both it is probable were of the bishops mint, and thus distinguished from those of the kings at the same place.

Legend. The places of mintage are but few on the Coins of this king, being only CALESIE, DUREME, EBORACI, LONDON. A remarkable penny of the second reads DUREMMIE, and has VILLA instead of CIVITAS; another reads DUNELMIE: And we think it worth remarking, that during this long reign we have no money coined at Canterbury, no more than in the next, and only a few half groats of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Henrys.

The inscription chosen for the exterior circle of the half groat and groat was

(p) These alterations are called RAISING OF THE COIN, or RAISING OF THE VALUE OF THE COIN, but in reality the quite contrary effect is produced from them. Value in Coin arises from the quantity of fine metal it contains, (as in the case before us of fine silver) and increasing of this quantity does, at the same time, raise the value of it, but these alterations have continually lessen'd this quantity, therefore its value has continually been diminished with it, instead of increased, as in the above example by $\frac{1}{5}$.

It is also called RAISING THE VALUE OF THE SILVER IN THE COIN; but this is not the case neither, it should be termed RAISING THE DENOMINATION OF THE SILVER IN THE COIN; as in the case above, the same quantity, that is, the pound weight is raised $\frac{1}{5}$ or from 240 to 243 pennies; but remains of the same value as before.

* Lowndes, p. 34. Folkes, p. 5.

† Leake, p. 98. Folkes, p. 12. 157.

POSSI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM, some of the half groats want the last Edw. III. word, and some have only ME. and this inscription is found on them in every reign afterwards, till James I. or for near three centuries.

There are a cross patee, a coronet, a bell, and an halfpenny with a small star. MintMarks.

The farthing, No. 11. (q), halfpenny, No. 12. penny, No. 13. and after this 27th year the half groat, No. 14. and groat, No. 15. (r). There is none but the penny of Durham, the half groat and groat of Calais, of York all but the farthing, and of London all. SORTS.

The money of this king common, however the farthing and halfpenny something scarcer than the others, but the half groat and groat of Calais are very rare. RARITY.

Before his 18th year the farthing weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$, the halfpenny $11\frac{1}{2}$, the penny 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains, from the 18th to the 20th year they were $5\frac{1}{2}$, $10\frac{1}{2}$, and $20\frac{1}{2}$; Troy grains, from the 20th (s) to the 27th year they were 5, 10, and 20 Troy grains, and after his 27th year they were $4\frac{1}{2}$, 9 and 18, and the half groat and groat 36 and 72 Troy grains. WEIGHT.

Standard, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy. FINENESS.

In his 18th year the pound weight Tower, of standard silver, was to contain 22 shillings and two-pence in Tale $\frac{1}{11}$, or $1\frac{1}{11}$ pound Sterling; therefore the pound Sterling reduced to $\frac{11}{12}$ of a pound weight, or 10 oz. $16\frac{2}{3}$ dwt. Tower. VALUE.

Which raised the pound weight nominally near $\frac{1}{10}$, and debas'd the pound Sterling as much, or about $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

By indenture of his 20th year §§ the pound weight was to contain 22 shillings and six-pence in Tale, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound Sterling, therefore the pound Sterling reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound weight, or to 10 oz. 13 dwt. 8 grains Tower, which rais'd the pound weight nominally $\frac{1}{11}$, and debas'd the pound Sterling as much or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

(q) In his 18th year * the commons petition that the king's officers may receive the Coin of farthings, and that they might be of good Sterling and not utterly revoked, and in his 37th year they petition to have half the silver coin'd into halfpence and farthings, for the use of the poor; † the only indentures that mention them are of the 23d and 30th years of his reign †.

(r) The first gros, or groat, was coin'd at Tours, anno 1226 †, the next was that of Bohemia, anno 1290; and those of Saxony and Misnia about 1307 §, all of which passed on the footing of the fol, or shilling, that is, 12 deniers or pfennings; but that of Edwards was current but for four pennies or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a shilling, notwithstanding it was of more value than any of them, as it was about the 54th of the Tower Mark of fine silver, and that of Tours only the 61st of the Paris Mark, and the other two || the 68th of the Cologne Mark of fine silver.

There has been none of the former coin'd since 1473, nor the term used, the present weifs, or white gros of Bohemia, reckon'd at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Kayser grosch ¶ is but the 480th of the Cologne Mark of fine silver, and that of Saxony, or the gute grosch only the 288th of the same Mark on the Leipfick foot. But our Sterling groat is still the 124th of the Tower Mark of fine silver, or more than double the gute grosch, about treble the Kayser grosch, and quadruple the Bohemian, and still remains of the same fineness as at its first coinage four centuries since.

(s) In his 23d year the pound weight was shered into 9 pennies more in halfpence, and 11 pennies more in farthings than it was in single pennies; that is, it was cut into 270 pennies, 558 halfpennies, and 1124 farthings, and it appears the master had these extra halfpence and farthings added to his allowance for workmanship **. But this is the only instance we have observed of this kind, as in all the other indentures, the number of halfpennies are just double the pennies, and those of the farthings quadruple.

* Cotton's Abridg. p. 81.

† Ibid. p. 97.

‡ Lowndes, p. 36, 37.

§ Le Blanc, p. x, 315.

§ Wagner's Nachricht vom grosch. p. 16, 32.

|| Ibid. Ta. B. p. 31.

¶ Praun's Nachricht vom

Muntz Wefen, p. 428.

** A briefe collection of alterations which have been made in the monies of this realm, since the time of king Edward I. MS. †† Ibid. Folkes, p. 11.

§§ Lowndes, p. 36.

Again

- EDW. III. Again, by indenture of his 27th |||| year the pound weight was to contain 25 shillings in Tale, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound Sterling, and therefore the pound Sterling was now but $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pound weight or 9 oz. 12 dwts. Tower.
And here the pound weight was raised $\frac{1}{3}$, and the pound Sterling debas'd as much, or $11\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. (t)
- RICH. II. 1377. The head of this king on his coin no way to be distinguished from those of his four immediate predecessors.
- HEAD SIDE. Type. The farthing reads RICARD. REX ANG. the halfpenny have ANG. ANGLIE, the penny RICARDUS REX ANGLIE, the half groat RICARD. DI GRA. REX ANGLIE, and the groat the same with z FRANCIE.
- REVERSE. Type. The cross and pellets as before, with the usual legend, of the name of the place of mintage, which in this reign are but two, viz. EBORACI and LONDON, and on the outward circle of the half groat and groat POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM. or MEU.
- LEGEND.
- SORTS. The farthing, No. 16. (u), halfpenny, No. 17. penny, No. 18. half groat, No. 19. and groat, No. 20.
- RARITY. All this king's money is very rare, except the halfpenny, which is pretty common, and next to that the penny, but it is generally very much clipped.
- WEIGHT. The farthing $4\frac{1}{2}$ gr. the halfpenny 9 gr. the penny 18 gr. the half groat 36 gr. and the groat 72 grains Troy.
- FINENESS. Standard, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy.

The

(t) The first alteration in the money above, was in his 17th year, for in that same year it was afterwards enacted, that silver shall be coined according to the old Sterling, in poize and alloy, and to enable the king to do this, that is, to increase the goodness of money, (or make the penny heavier again) he was to have 40 shillings on each pack of wool, more than the old custom *, but for all this, in his 20th year, it was again debased; and although in his 25th year it is enacted, that the silver money, which then remained, should not only be unimpaired in weight and alloy, but as soon as possible be restor'd to its ancient estate, as in the Sterling; yet instead of this being done, in his 27th it is once more debas'd, and notwithstanding that the commons petition the same year, that the coin may be reduced to the old Sterling †; and the next year again, that the king would fix a time to make the money finer, ‡ (that is the pound Sterling, for the pound weight remain'd still 11 oz. 2 dwts.) yet both of them without effect, as it remain'd on that footing all the rest of his reign.

This king continued to provide against the bringing in of foreign money made in imitation of English, which is termed false money and counterfeit Sterling †, and another sort, called Black-Money, which had obtained a currency, was cry'd down §, and was probably the base money of Flanders, Burgundy, Britany, &c. which were strictly black, as being worse than the basest of our Henry VIII. ||

Transportation of money and bullion was likewise forbid ¶, as also to melt the coin, i. e. halfpennies and farthings to make into plate **. For to help the want of money it was thought good that every merchant, for every sack of wool, should bring in 40 shillings in bullion to be stamped within the realm ††. It was also enacted, in his 14th year ‡‡, that two marks of silver should be brought to the king's exchange for every sack of wool, &c. that was exported, and the same again, or four nobles, in his 17th year §§; but in his 22d year the commons petition to have the act repealed, for that carrying away of bullion was forbidden in Flanders ¶¶.

(u) The commons petition in his 2d year *** that farthings and halfpence may be coined, and commandment given to sell according to the same, and in his 4th year that they may be coined according to the Sterleage (Sterling) †††.

||| Lowndes, p. 36. * Cotton, p. 37, 38. † Ibid. p. 82. ‡ Ibid. p. 87. † St. 9. E. III. cap. 2. 9. § Ibid. cap. 4. || Du Fresne Gloss. tom. 2. p. 652. Le Blanc, p. 198. ¶ 9 E. III. cap. 9. 38 E. III. cap. 2. ** 9 E. III. cap. 3. †† Cotton, 13 E. III. p. 18. †† Cap. 21. §§ Cotton's Abridg. p. 37. ¶¶ Ibid. p. 70. *** Ibid. p. 171. ††† Ibid. p. 192.

The pound weight Tower $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling $\frac{1}{4}$ of a VALUE. pound weight Tower, or 9 oz. 12 dwts. Tower (w).

The money coined by Henry IV. before his 13th year, and that coined by Henry IV. Henry VI. after his 49th year, are by the balance placed to their right owners; but that of the former, coined after his 13th year, and of the latter before his 49th, are blended with those of Henry V. being of the same weight, type and legend, and not having any number after the names are not to be distinguished from each other, the usual distinction, of those with the annulets or eylet holes on each side the head to Henry V. being by no means satisfactory ||||. 1399.
HENRY V.
1413.
HENRY VI.
1425.

The type of these three kings the same full face as those of the four preceding ones, some of which have the eylet hole on each side the head, others fleur-de-lis, and a third sort have three pellets. HEAD SIDE.
Type.

The two farthings, No. 30, 31. both read different, as H. D. G. ANG. z FRA- Legend. SIE REX, and HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANG. the halfpennies, No. 17. 22. both HENRIC. REX ANGL. the pennies in common HENRICUS REX ANGLI. or ANGLIE, and also some HENRIC. but we have one with HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANG. and another HENRIC. REX ANG. z FRANC. both of the YORK mint. The half groat HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANG. z F. or FRA. and the groat HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANGLIE z FRANC. some have ANGLI. others D. Hy.

The cross and pellets, as in the four preceding reigns, a small annulet joins the three pellets in the second and third quarters of the cross on No. 26, 27, 28, and 29. there is an M on the center of No. 23. and on No. 32. a rose, which is common to all those of the York mint since Edward I. there being some of that king's with and some without it. REVERSE.
Type.
and No. 33.

These three kings minted only in the following towns, CALESIE, CANTOR. Legend. DUREME, EBORACI, LONDON, we have never seen either DONWIC or BRISTOL, the exterior circle have as usual, POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM.

We have observed only the rose on No. 33. and the fleur-de-lis on No. 34. Mint Marks: and a few different crosses.

The farthing, No. 21. the halfpenny, No. 22. 26. 30. 31. the penny, No. 23. 27. 32. the half groat, No. 24. 28. 33. and the groat, No. 25. 29. 34. SORTS,

The mult of the pennies of these three kings seem to have been coined at York, in the Archbishop's mint, and have generally some Signature on each side of the head, as a rose, cross, star, annulet, three pellets, C, Key, and a pellet;

(w) Altho' the Coin received no alteration in its value in this reign, yet we find proposals were made in his 9th year * to raise it, to prevent its being transported.

No foreign coins, nor those of Scotland, to be current, which last had continued on the same footing with the English till 45 E. III. when the commons petition that all Scotch monies might be brought into the exchequer by a day †; and in his 47th year ‡ they were to pass but for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the English, in the 14 R. II. § they were reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ the English, and in his 17th year || entirely forbidden.

No money was to be exported ¶, nor half groat or groat to be melted **.

It was enacted that every merchant should bring an ounce of gold †† into the Tower of London, for every sack of wool, &c. but they require to have this act repealed, as the Duke of Burgundy had forbid the carrying of bullion out of Flanders ††; however, in the 1 H. IV. we find it was to be brought to Calice §§.

* Cotton, p. 309.

† Ibid. p. 114.

‡ St. 47. E. III. cap. 2.

§ St. 14. R. II. cap. 12.

|| St. 17. R. II. cap. 1.

¶ 5 R. II. cap. 2.

** 17 R. II. chap. 1.

†† Cotton, 20 R. II. p. 362.

‡‡ Ibid. 21 R. II. p. 375.

§§ Ibid. p. 393.

||| Archbishop Sharpe, Sect. 6. Nicholson, p. 387.

Thoresby, p. 357. Leake, p. 139. Folkes, p. 13.

HENRY IV. being in general sadly defaced and horribly clipped, much more than either those
 HENRY V. of London, Calais, or Durham: The groats are mostly of London and Calais,
 HENRY VI. there being very few of York, there are no other but half groats of Cantor, and pennies of Durham.

RARITY. The groat and half groat are very common, excepting the light groat, No. 34. of Henry VI. which is scarce, and the heavy groat of Henry IV. which is extremely rare; a fair and round penny, either of London or Eboraci are far from being common, any more than the farthing (x), but there are many halfpennies.

WEIGHT. Those of Henry IV. before his 13th year, the farthing weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ gr. the half-penny 9 gr. the penny 18 gr. the half ^{Groat} 36 gr. and the groat 72 gr. Troy; between that and the 49 H. VI. which are those we have in common, they weigh $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 15 gr. 30 gr. and 60 grains Troy; those of 49 H. VI. are 3 gr. 6 gr. 12 gr. 24 gr. and 48 Troy grains.

FINENESS. Standard, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy.

VALUE. By an act of 13 Henry IV. (y) the pound weight of Standard silver was to contain thirty shillings in Tale, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound Sterling, therefore the pound Sterling reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound weight, or 8 oz. Tower.

By which the pound weight was nominally raised $\frac{1}{3}$, and the pound Sterling debased in the same proportion, or 20 per Cent.

(x) The provision made by St. 2 H. IV. against the currency of foreign money, had no effect for want of a sufficient quantity of small English, and we find that two years afterwards the commons pray an ordinance to remedy the want of halfpence and farthings*, and by St. 4. H. IV. cap. 10. of that same year, one third of the bullion brought into the mint was to be coined into halfpence and farthings in equal quantities. But in the 1 H. VI. there was but $\frac{1}{3}$ of the bullion coined into halfpence and farthings, that is, $\frac{1}{3}$ into halfpence or mailes, and $\frac{1}{3}$ into farthings or ferlings, of the remainder $\frac{1}{3}$ were to be pennies or easterlings, $\frac{1}{3}$ half groats, and $\frac{1}{3}$ groats. † In 23 H. VI. was an act ‡ for coining and making current halfpence and farthings to continue for two years.

(y) It is enacted that the mint-master within the Tower of London, and all other-minters, by the king's grant may, during two years, of every pound Tower of silver, coin 30 shillings Sterlings, so as the silver be of as good alloy as the old coin was ||.

The St. 2. H. VI. cap. 6. forbids the bringing in or currency of foreign money, as those of Flanders and Scotland; and the commons in 8 H. IV. petition that those who brought Scotch money or Galley halfpence into the realm, might incur the loss of life §; and in his 11th and 13th years they were utterly forbidden. Yet for all this, the St. 2. H. V. cap. 1. again provides against their currency, and with them also are joined Sufkins and Dodkins, the first of which was certainly the Flemish Sefkin or piece of six mites, and the other the Holland Duitkin or Doitkin of two penningens. The last foreigner we find mentioned is the Blanc in 2 H. VI. said by Nicholson to be that coined by his father in France.

Transporting of coin or bullion is forbid by St. 2. H. IV. cap. 5. 4 H. IV. cap. 16. and 2 H. VI. cap. 6. and the melting of it is provided against by St. 4. H. IV. cap. 10.

By St. 8. H. V. cap. 2. merchant aliens had liberty to carry wool to any other place, besides the staple, upon paying the master of the mint in the Tower 1 oz. of gold bullion, or its value in silver (which was about two marks as before) for every sack ¶. And by St. 8. H. VI. cap. 18. ** there was to be brought to the mint in Calais, for every sack of wool of the price of ~~ten~~ marks, ten pounds, of ten marks, five pounds, and of eight marks, four pounds, to be forged in the king's coin, which was just $\frac{1}{2}$ of the value of each, and much more than by any act before, and is no doubt the reason of the plenty of the Henries Calais money found at this time.

The price of uncoined silver being 32 shillings the pound Troy, or one shilling above the mint price, occasion'd a great scarcity of white money, therefore an act was made †† to restrain the price to 30 shillings, or one shilling under the mint price, the difference being $\frac{1}{11}$ or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but at present the price of bullion is about $\frac{1}{3}$ above the mint price, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

* Parl. Rolls, 4 H. IV. Leake, p. 128.

† Clause 1. H. VI. M. 1. Leake, p. 148.

‡ Cotton,

p. 631.
p. 214.

§ Cotton, 13 H. IV. p. 481. Leake, p. 130.

¶ Cotton, p. 461.

¶ Rastal. vol. 1.

** Ibid. p. 235.

†† Rastal, 2 H. VI. cap. 13. vol. 1. p. 222.

The head of this king as before on all the pieces, but on some accompanied with an annulet on each side, on others with a rose, on others with four pellets, some have a rose on the breast, and those of the country mints the initial of the town where coined on the same place.

EDWA. IV.
1460.
HEAD SIDE.
Type.

The halfpenny generally reads EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX, and the penny EDWARD. DI GRA. REX ANG. the half groat EDWARD. DI GRA. REX ANG. z FRA. and the groat EDWARD DI GRA. REX ANG. z FRANC. sometimes DEI.

Legend.

The reverse of this king as before, the cross and pellets.

REVERSE.
Type.
Legend.

There are more towns in which this king coined than any since Edward II. as BRISTOL, CANTOR, COVETRE, DUREME, EBORACI, LONDON, NORWIC, the third town now first makes its appearance on an English Coin, the last had been on none since Henry II. the exterior circle POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM, sometimes the first is spelt Bristol, Bristow, and the last Norwic.

There are more privy, or mint marks, of this king than any before him, as rose, cinquefoil, sun or star, crown, single annulet, pellet and annulet, besides the cross with some variety.

Mint Marks.

The farthing, No. 35. the halfpenny, No. 36. the penny, No. 37. the half groat, No. 38. and the groat, No. 39. the pennies, like those of the Henries, are generally of the York mint, badly preserved and most sadly clipt; having signatures on them as those have, as a G. or T. on one side the head, and a key on the other; those of the Durham mint appear likewise to be of the bishops, some having a B. others a D. and V. by the side of the head; also a D. on the center of the cross in the reverse, and some have a rose in the same place.

Sorts.

The groats of this king very common, if we except those of Norwic and Coventre, and the heavy one before his fourth year, which are very scarce; the half groats are none of them common, and a fair round legible penny a great curiosity, as is also the farthing.

RARITY.

Until his 4th year the farthing weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ gr. the halfpenny $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. the penny 15 gr. the half groat 30 gr. the groat 60 Troygrains, after his 4th year they weighed 3 gr. 6 gr. 12 gr. 24 gr. and 48 grains Troy.

WEIGHT.

Standard, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy.

FINENESS.

By indenture of his 4th year*, the pound weight of Standard silver to contain 37 shillings and six-pence, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound sterling, therefore the pound sterling reduced to $\frac{1}{15}$ of a pound weight, or 6 oz. 8 dwt. Tower.

VALUE.

By which the pound weight was nominally rais'd $\frac{1}{4}$, and the pound sterling debas'd as much, or 25 per cent. (z)

The head on the money of this king the same as before, that is, still the full face.

RICHA. III.
1483.

The halfpenny has RICARD. DI GRA. REX, the penny RICARDUS REX ANGLI, the half groat RICARD. DI GRA. REX ANGL. z FRA. and the groat RICARD. DI GRA. REX ANG. z FRANC.

HEAD SIDE.
Type.
Legend.

The reverse still as before, the cross and pellets.

REVERSE.
Type.
Legend.

There are but three towns in which this king had mints, that is, DUNOLM,

(z) By St. 17. E. IV. cap. 1. no Irish money to be current, and in the said act provision is made against transporting and melting the Coin. And by St. 3. E. IV. cap. 1. Every merchant of the staple was obliged, in the sale of his staple wares to receive half the value in English coin, bullion, or plate, and to have the two latter immediately coin'd in the mint of Calais.

* Lowndes, p. 40.

- RICH. III.** EBORACI, and LONDON, and there are only the penny of the first, and groat of the second, and on the exterior circle POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM.
- MintMarks.** The mint marks are but two, that is, the rose and the boar's head.
- Sorts.** The farthing, the halfpenny, No. 40. the penny, No. 41. the half groat, No. 42. and the groat, No. 43.*
- RARITY.** All the Coins of this king's are very rare, but especially the farthing, half-penny, penny, and half groat.
- WEIGHT.** The farthing weighs 3 gr. the halfpenny 6 gr. the penny 12 gr. the half groat 24 gr. and the groat 48 grains Troy.
- FINENESS.** Standard, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy.
- VALUE.** The pound weight Tower of Standard Silver contained $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds Sterling, and the pound Sterling contained $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound weight, or 6 oz. 8 dwt. as the latter Coinage of Edward IV.

HENRY VII. The money coined by this king before he changed the type of it, in his 18th year, differs from that of the three last Henries, in the crown having an arch on it, instead of being open, which peculiar type has heretofore been assign'd to Henry VI. * but as these, by their weight, are confined to those coined by him in his 49th year, the number of them still remaining, will not admit of their being coined during that short-liv'd restoration.

Some of the half groats have a key on each side of the head at bottom, and another, No. 45. is likewise without the compartment.

Legend. The halfpenny reads H. D. G. REX ANGLIE z FR. or HENRIC. DI GRA. REX A. the half groat HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANG. and the groat HENRIC. DI GRA. REX AGL. z FR. some have ANGL. † ANGLI. as also FRA. FRAN. FRANCI. the farthing is obliterated, nor did we know any cabinet that had a perfect one.

REVERSE. The reverse differs in nothing from the preceding ones, having still the cross and pellets, only No. 47. has a sort of lozenge on the center of the cross.

Legend. There are but three towns to be found on the money of this king, CANTOR. EBORACI, LONDON. and on the exterior circle POSUI DEUM ADJUTORE MEUM, some have DEU ADJUTOE MEU.

MintMarks. The privy marks on the groats are an anchor, cinquefoil, cross crosslet, double fleur-de-lis, escallop-shell, hounds-head, and leopards-face, all of the London mint, and on the half groats of the same mint only a fleur-de-lis and ton; and on the half groats of Cantor. and Eboraci a Martlet and Ton.

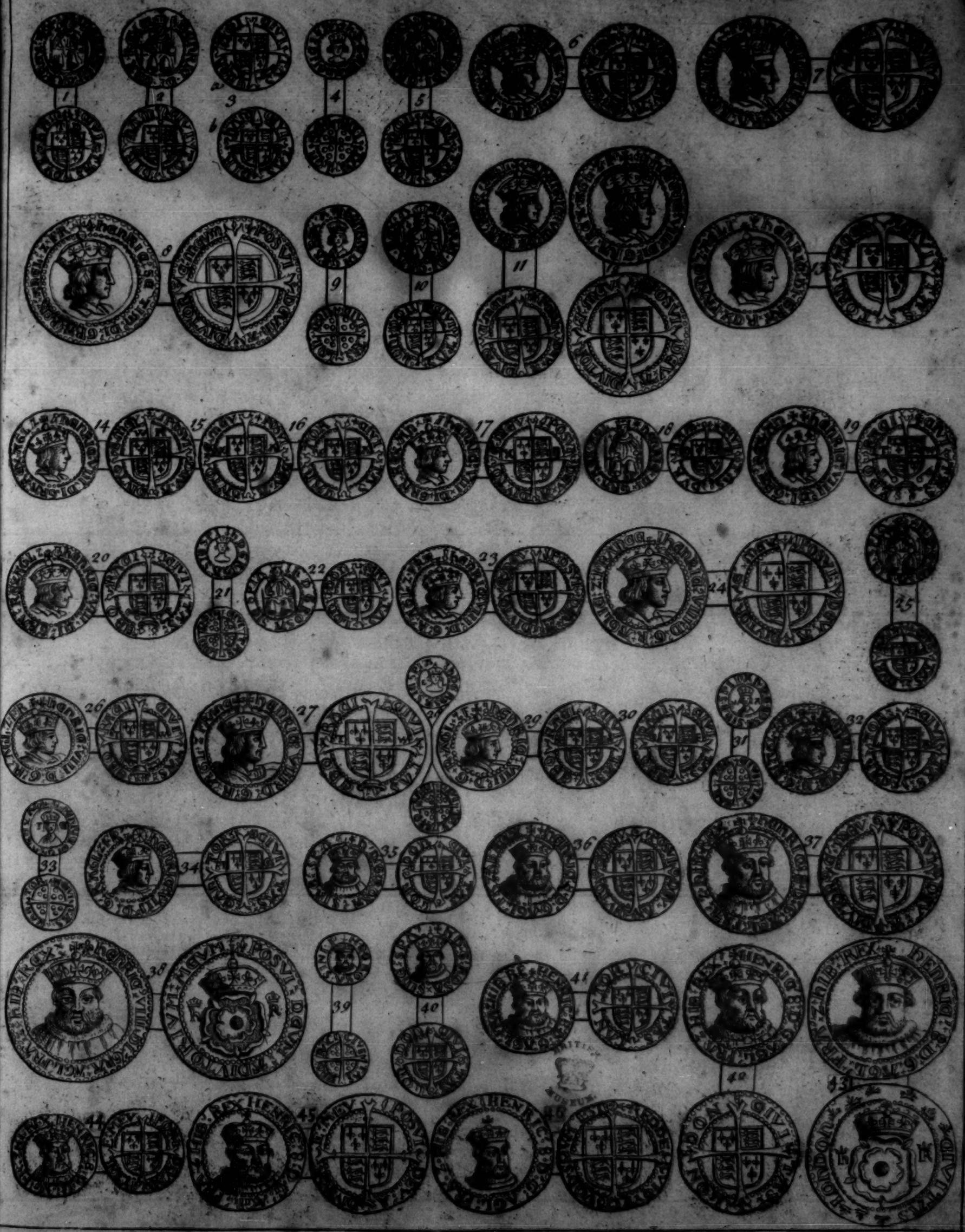
Sorts. Of this type are only found the farthing, No. 43. the halfpenny, No. 44. the half groat, No. 45. 46. and the groat, No. 47. having never heard of or seen the penny.

RARITY. All the sorts of this coinage are common, except the farthing, which is very rare.

2d Coinage. In the 18th year of this king, the old familiar type of the full face, which had been so long exhibited on our silver money was laid aside, for that of the profile face turned to the left; on the half groat and groat of the old sorts, and on that of the shilling now first coined; the penny had the king sitting in a chair or throne, having the scepter in his right hand, and the orb in his left, which was borrowed no doubt from the gold sovereign; but the halfpenny still retained the full face.

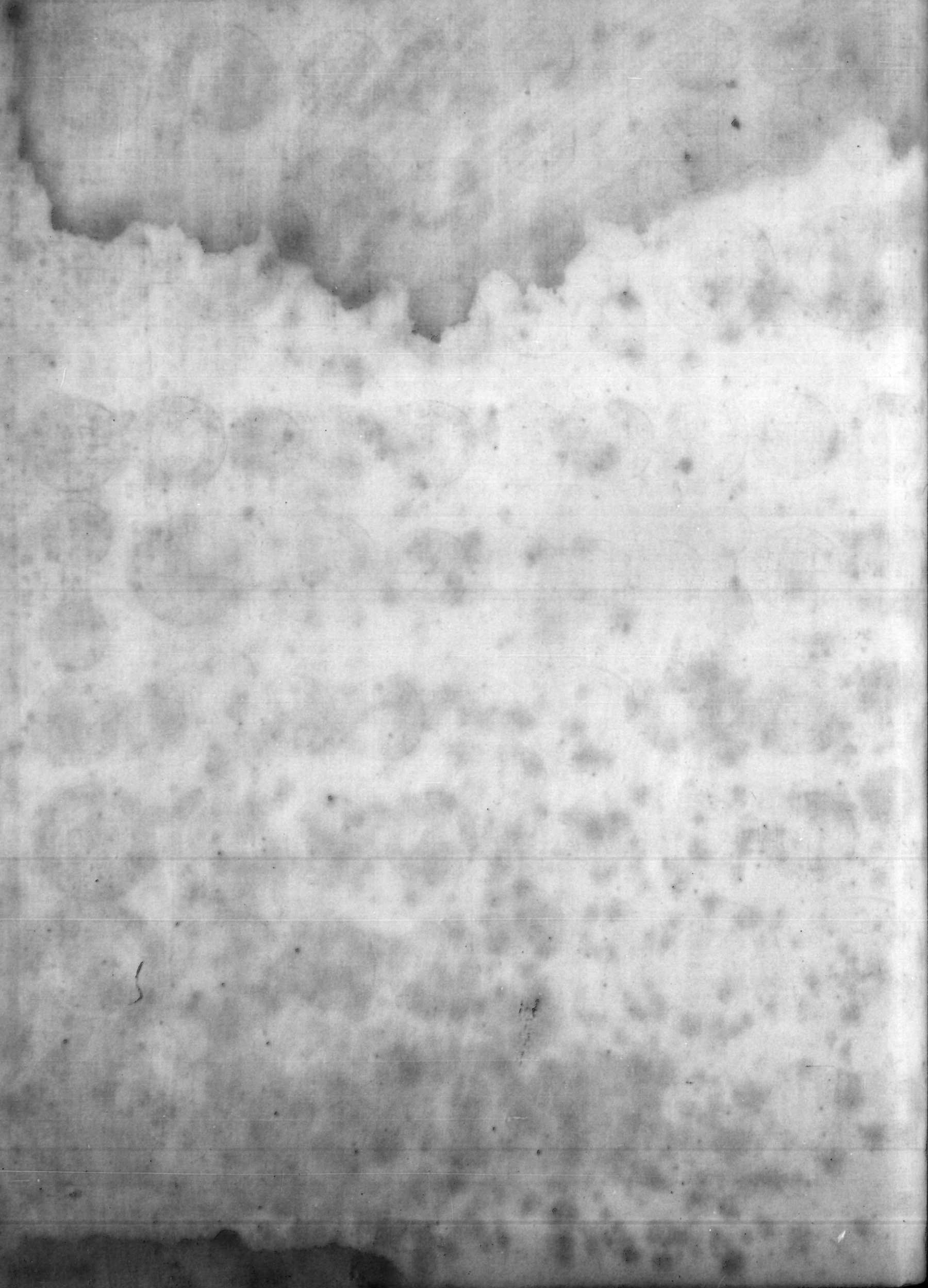
* Selden's Titles of Honour, p. 135. Archbishop Sharpe, sect. 6. Nicholson, p. 298. Thoresby, p. 357. No. 217. Leake, p. 154. † See Archbishop Sharpe, sect. 5. in relation to the want of the N in this word.

Coins of HENRY the Seventh and HENRY the Eighth.



5

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LONDON



5

The penny has HENRIC. DI GRA. REX A. AL. or AGL. the half groat reads Legend. HENRIC. VII. DI GRA. REX AGL. z, some have AL. the groat HENRIC. VII. DI GRA. REX AGL. z F. sometimes ANG. FR. these are the first English Coins which have the number after the name; the shilling is inscribed in three different manners, as HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANGLIE z FR. HENRIC. VII. DI GRA. REX ANG. z FR. and HENRIC. SEPTIM. DI GRA. REX ANGL. z FR.

The type of the reverse was changed at the same time as that of the head, REVERSE. the three pellets so well known on our money, was taken away, and with them Type. also the letter'd circle, that immediately enclosed it, and in their stead the royal shield, with the quarter'd arms of France and England, was put on the same cross. The reverse of the halfpenny still shewed the cross and pellets, for very near a century,

The halfpenny and penny still have the place of mintage on them, which are Legend. only three, that is, DIRHAM, EBORACI, LONDON, the pennies of the first of which places have T.D, D.S, D.R, or some other letters on each side of the arms, and No. 3. has a miter over the arms on the top of the cross, which cross on No. 2. is also turned like a crozier, and a crozier likewise appears on the left arm of the chair on the other side, those of Eboraci have only the keys at the bottom of the shield.

The half groat, groat, and shilling, have only the outward circle left, with its old inscription, POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM.

The fleur-de-lis we conceive to be the first used in this Coinage, and is found MintMarks. on all the pieces, from the halfpenny to the shilling, as on No. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. but the pheon is only on the half groat and groat, and the cross crocket and hounds-head only on the groat.

The half groat of the two Archbishops mints of Canterbury and York, have the martlet and cinquefoil.

The farthing, (see No. 23. pl. 2.) the halfpenny, No. 4. the penny, No. 1, SORTS. 2, 3, 5. the half groat, No. 6. the groat, No. 7. and the shilling (a), No. 8. this last sort now first coined, and of them but very few.

All the pieces of this Coinage are very common, except the shilling, which RARITY. is one of the rarest Coins in the English series, the groats with the fleur-de-lis and the hounds-head not so common as the others.

Both Coinages weigh the same, that is, the farthing 3 gr. the halfpenny 6 gr. WEIGHT. the penny 12 gr. the half groat 24 gr. the groat 48 gr. and the shilling 144 grains Troy.

Standard, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy. FINENESS.

The pound weight Tower of Standard silver contained $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds Sterling, VALUE.

(a) The shilling had hitherto been only a money of account, or an aggregate of pennies, and that ever since the conquest, but never till now an effective Coin; and was now struck at something more than $\frac{1}{2}$ half its original value, or $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound weight Tower of Standard silver; at present there are 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ of them in the said pound, or it is still more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of its original value.

The first piece of money coined under this name was that of Hamburgh, anno 1407, * or near 100 years before that of Henry VII. at about $\frac{1}{20}$ of the Cologne fine Mark, or a trifle more than three-pence Sterling, but when ours began to be coined it contained no more than about the 205th part of the said fine Mark †, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Sterling, and ever since the year 1728, it has been the 576th of the said fine Mark, or not quite the penny Sterling; that of Denmark is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of that of Hamburgh, that of Prussia about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a farthing Sterling, and that of Poland $\frac{1}{4}$. The Bern shilling is about three farthings, and those of Lucern and Zurich about one halfpenny Sterling. Those of Holland and Flanders approach the nearest to the English of any, being something more than half of it.

* Rademan's Wechsel Baum, p. 100. Ibid. p. 101.

† Laverentzen's Museum Regium, B¹³.

HENRY VII. and the pound Sterling weighed $\frac{5}{12}$ of a pound weight, or 6 oz. 8 dwt. Tower (b).

HEN. VIII. 1509. The money coined by Henry VIII. before his 18th year, are no other way distinguished from those of his father, than by having VIII. after the name instead of VII. the head being the same in both; we shall therefore refer to that Coinage both for description and inscription. We must however except the Tournay groat, which has no number after the name, and reads HENRIC. DI GRA. REX FRANC. Z ANGLIE.

REVERSE. Type. The type of the reverse the same as the last Coinage of his fathers.

Legend. The legend of the half groats of that Coinage, had none of them the name of the place of mintage, only POSUI, &c. like the groat; but here we have them both ways, some of Archbishop Warham, and that of Bainbrigge, have POSUI, &c. but others of Cranmer, and those of Wolsey, have CIVITAS, CANTOR. and CIVITAS, EBORACI, with the initials X. B. W. A. and T.W. on the side of the shield, and on the latter the Cardinal's hat at bottom, and his penny the same. The Tournay groat has likewise the name of the place where coined, viz. CIVITAS TORNACEN, and is the first groat we meet with thus inscribed, of those with the single legendary circle.

MintMarks. We think he first coined with the pheon, used by his father, and continued it without any other alteration than the VII. made into an VIII. and we have only the groat with this mint mark, nor of that with a castle, but of the portcullis we have all from the groat to the halfpenny; the half groats of Cantor and Eboraci have a martlet, a bird's-head, long-cross, escallop-shell and flower.

Sorts. The farthing, (see No. 43. pl. 2. as it is not known from his father's.) The halfpenny, No. 9. the penny, No. 10. the half groat, No. 11. and the groat, No. 12, 13. (c)

The farthing and halfpenny not being easily distinguish'd from each other, therefore the St. 14 and 15 H. VIII. cap. 12. enacts, that the farthing should have on one side a portclose, and on the other a cross with a rose †; but no farthing, with this type, is at present to be found in any cabinet that we know of, they are of Standard silver, and weigh but three grains Troy, but few could have been coined, as the statute directs only $\frac{1}{10}$ of any quantity of bullion brought to the mint, was to be coined into farthings, and $\frac{1}{12}$ into halfpence, but half of it was to be in pennies, $\frac{1}{3}$ in half groats, and $\frac{1}{6}$ in groats.

Rarity. The groats of this Coinage very common, except that of Tournay, No. 13. and that with the pheon, which are very scarce; the half groats not near so common as the groats, but that of Archbishop Bainbrigge, No. 17, and that of

(b) This king permitted foreign money to be current, and by St. 4. H. 7. cap. 8. it is made treason to counterfeit any such.

Transporting of money, plate, or bullion is forbid by cap. 23. of the same statute, as it is also to pay either of them, to any merchant stranger for their wares.

Refiners are forbid also by cap. 2. of the same Statute, to alay, or sell any alayed gold or silver, none but silver that was at least 6 dwt. better than Standard, and that only to the officers of his majesty's mints, changes and goldsmiths.

(c) Two very singular groats, appearing to us intended only as for patterns, but never current, we have here omitted, as we propose to exhibit them altogether in a future work. There is also a third piece of this king, which if a pattern for a coin, must have been for a four shilling piece*, but we are rather inclined to think it a medal, for in this king's time the first English medals make their appearance.

* Folkes, p. 26.

† Ibid. p. 23.

Cardinal Wolsey with T. W. No. 19. are also very rare; to which we may add HEN. VIII. also his penny of this Coinage, No. 18.

The farthing weighs 3 gr. the halfpenny 6 gr. the penny 12 gr. the half groat ^{WEIGHT.} 24 gr. and the groat 48 grains Troy.

Standard, or 11 oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy. ^{FINENESS.}

The pound weight Tower contained $1\frac{1}{4}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling ^{VALUE.} only $\frac{1}{13}$ of a pound weight Tower.

This Coinage has his face in profile to the left, as before, but a new dye, and ^{18th Year.} younger, generally called by collectors, his own face, to distinguish it from the ^{HEAD SIDE.} former Coinage; and it must be remembered that this relates only to the half ^{Type.} groat and groat, the other sorts remaining as before, only the halfpenny has the initials of the Archbishops who coined them, as W. A. T. C. and E. L. on the side of the head.

The halfpenny and penny read H. D. G. ROSA, SINE SPINA, some also ^{SIE Legend.} SPI, they are said to be known * by this from the former Coinage, and from Henry VII. but No. 33. overthrows this observation, as it reads HENRIC. DI GRA. REX AGL. and yet is undoubtedly of this Coinage, as Cranmer was not made Archbishop until 1533.

The half groat is inscribed HENRIC. VIII. D. G. R. AGL. z F. and the groat HENRIC. VIII. D. G. R. AGLIE. z FRANCE, we have them also with DI GR. GRA. REX. AGL. FR. FRA. FRAN. FRANC.

There is no difference in the type of the reverse from that of the former, only ^{REVERSE.} in the initials of the Archbishops, which besides the W. A. and T. W. as on the ^{Type.} last, there are also T. C, L. E, and E. L. on the half groats, also T. W. on the ^{Legend.} groat of Cardinal Wolsey, with CIVITAS EBORACI; the half groats of the Tower mint, and all the groats but that of Wolsey's, have POSUI DEU' ADJUTORE' MEU', some ADJUTOE'.

On the groats we have the rose, bolt, fleur-de-lis, cloud and pheon, all which ^{MintMarks.} it is probable were of the Tower mint, and we have all the pieces from the halfpenny to the groat with the three first, but only groats of the cloud and pheon, there is the greatest variety in those of the rose, in respect to the stops of the inscription, and in the inscription itself, from whence we may suppose it was longer used than any of the rest, there are three or four different ones on the half groats of W. A, T. C, and T. W. as the wheel, tau, star, cross, &c. but only one on that of L. E. viz. the key.

The halfpenny, No. 21. the penny, No. 22. the half groat, No. 23. and ^{Sorts.} the groat, No. 24. the mult of the half groats are of Cantor. and Eboraci, and the pennies of Dirram either with T. W. or C. D.

The pieces of this Coinage, which are not common, are the pheon groat with ^{RARITY.} the Arabic 8, the half groats of the three London mint marks above, and the halfpennies with T. C, W. A, and E. L.

The pound weight Tower (*d*), which had been the only one used in the ^{WEIGHT.} English mints since the Conquest, was laid aside in the 18th year of this king's

(*d*) An anonymous author, who wrote in the year 1506, thus expresses himself in relation to the use of the pound Tower, "but I say, who wrote this book, that it is a right great untruth and deceit, that any such pound TOWERES should be occupied, for that thereby the merchant is deceived subtilly, and the mint master is thereby profited." †

* Thoresby, p. 361. Folkes, p. 18. † A treatise declaring many notable instructions, very necessary and convenient to be had of all estates, especially to those which will be a master, or warden, or any other minister within the king's mint; and beginneth with the diversity of the pound Troy and pound Toweres, MS.

reign,

- HEN. VIII.** reign, and the pound Troy (*e*) was introduced in its stead, being heavier by one sixteenth than the Tower pound.
- WEIGHT.** The halfpenny weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ gr. the penny $10\frac{1}{2}$ gr. the half groat $21\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and the groat $42\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy.
- FINENESS.** Standard, or 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine Silver, and 18 dwt. alloy.
- VALUE.** One pound weight Troy of Standard Silver was to contain 45 shillings in Tale **, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds Sterling, which rais'd the said pound weight Troy nominally $\frac{1}{2}$, for before the rise there was but two pound Tale, or Sterling, to the pound weight Troy, and the pound Sterling was but half the pound weight, or but 6 oz. Troy; but now being lessen'd $\frac{1}{2}$ it became but $\frac{1}{2}$ of it, or 5 oz. 6 dwt. 16 gr. Troy.
- From the 4th of Edward IV. till this rise, the pound weight Tower was equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling but $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pound weight Tower, but it is now rais'd to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling reduc'd to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pound weight Tower, or 5 oz. 13 dwt. $18\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
- Had the pound weight not been changed, and 45 shillings cut out of the pound Tower, the rise would have been $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 34th Year.** The head in this Coinage is almost full-faced, but a little inclined to the left, and this also is confined to the groat and half groat, for the Testoon is full-faced.
- HEAD SIDE.** Type.
- Legend.** The half groat is inscribed HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FR. z HB. REX, but the groat has FRA. z HIB. the Testoon HENRIC. VIII. DI GRA. AGL. FRA. z HIB. REX.
- REVERSE.** The reverse is no way different from the former on the half groat and groat, but in having an annulet, commonly called a gun-hole, at each end of the cross, which also proves that No. 35. which has been suppos'd a penny of this Coinage, is not, however that may easily be determin'd by the goodness of the silver.
- Type. The type of the testoon is quite new in the silver Coinage, and seems borrow'd from that of the gold crown.
- All three sorts have the old inscription of POSUI DEU' ADJUTORE' MEU', some have ADJUTOE', and the testoon has ADJUTORIUM MEUM.
- Mint Marks.** There is no other to this Coinage than the fleur-de-lis.
- SORTS.** The farthing, the halfpenny, the penny, the half groat, No. 36. the groat, No. 37. and the testoon (*f*), or twelve-penny piece, No. 38.

The

(*e*) Charlemagne changed the Roman pound weight for another, call'd by Le Blanc * the GAULISH pound, but we could never find it had the appellation of TROY given to it, but its mark; which immediately succeeded it, always has; however, it appears highly probable that the English pound Troy is derived from this, altho' not used till long after that was laid aside, and at its first being introduced here, the mark was of the same weight as the mark weight Troy or of Paris, and that of the Low Countries was the same. An old book concerning mint matters, in the time of Edward III. says, the English Troy mark was heavier than that of France and Flanders, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. † in the 14 E. IV. it was found heavier $1\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. in the 22 H. VII. anno 1506, it was heavier by 3 dwt. ‡ and the same again in the 17th Eliz. 1575. § in the 30th Eliz. 1588, ¶ it being of the same weight as at this time, therefore it was then, as well as now ¶ $2\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. heavier than that of Paris.

(*f*) Testoons were thus called, Le Blanc informs us, from the head of the king (Lewis XII.) being on them, but that they had their original in Italy, which makes Vittori very justly observe, that as they bear the heads of several Italian princes on them prior to that of Lewis XII. therefore they may more properly be said to have received their name from them; † the French adopted the term, they having as few

* p. 96.

† Malyne's Lex Mercatoria, p. 2. cap. 8.

‡ A treatise declaring many notable

instructions, &c. MS.

§ Sundry notes of weights and measures of England, by Tho. Langton, MS.

¶ Report from the committee appointed to enquire into the original standard of weights and measures, p. 58.

¶ Philosophical Transactions, No. 465.

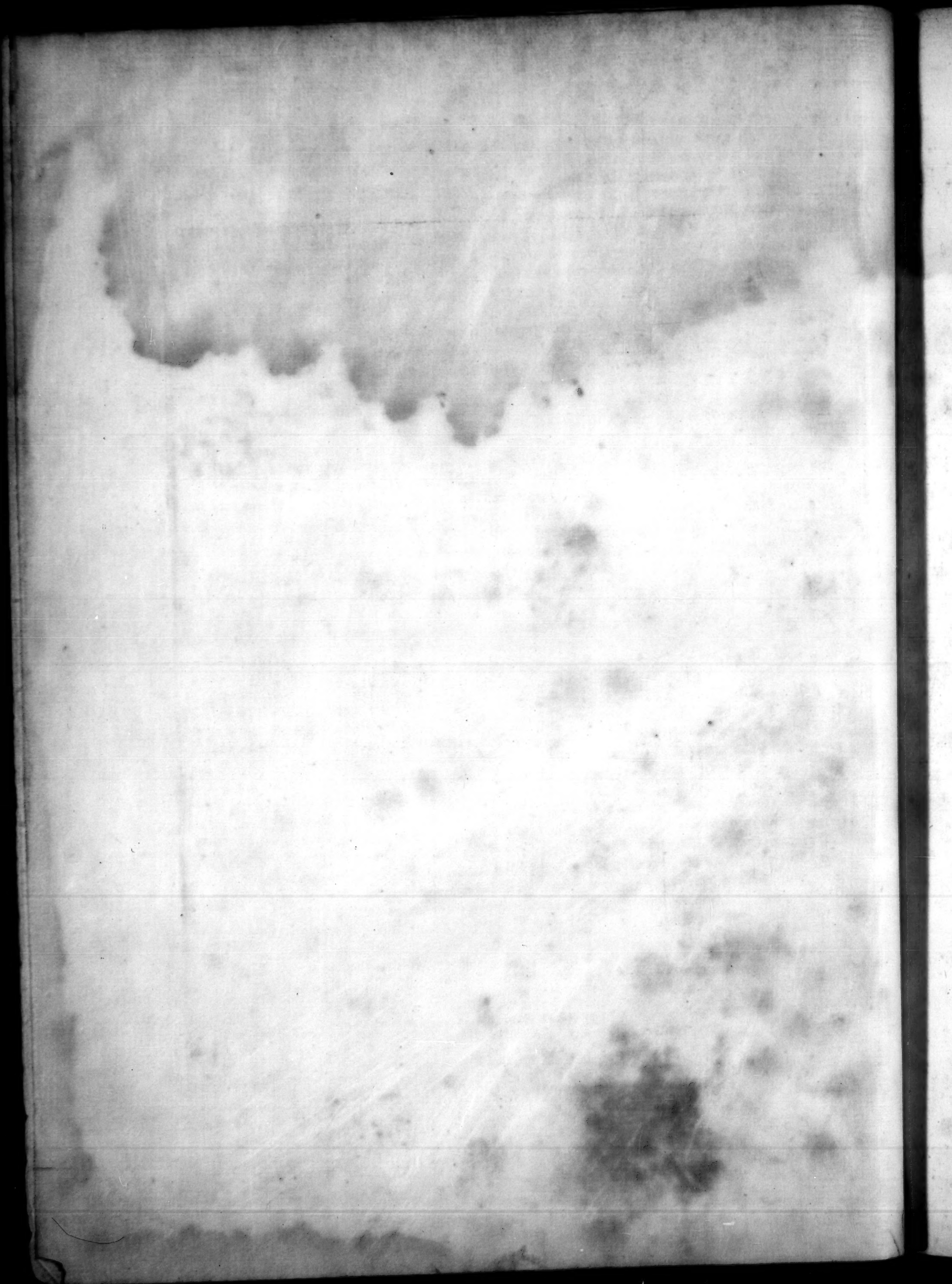
† Il Fiorini D'Oro Antico Illustrato, p. 260.

** Grafton,

p. 1128. Stowe, p. 526. Folkes, p. 20.



Printed for T. Snelling Bookseller in Fleet Street, who Buys and Sells all sorts of Coins and Medals.



The half groat and testoon very scarce, the groat common, the farthing, half-penny and penny we have never seen. RARITY.

The farthing weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. the halfpenny 5 gr. the penny 10 gr. the half groat 20 gr. the groat 40 gr. and the testoon 120 grains Troy. WEIGHT.

Hitherto the pound Sterling had been lessened or debased seven different times FINENESS. from the Conquest *, which was always done by lessening the weight each time, and leaving the fineness or standard untouched; but now we find not only the weight, but also the standard is altered from $11\frac{1}{16}$ oz. fine, and $\frac{2}{16}$ oz. alloy, to 10 oz. fine and 2 oz. alloy: or a debasement of near 10 per cent.

By indenture † the pound weight Troy of silver 10 oz. fine was to contain 48 shillings in Tale, therefore the same pound weight of Standard, or of $11\frac{1}{16}$ oz. contains $53\frac{7}{8}$, which if $53\frac{7}{8}$ or $53\frac{1}{2}$ makes $2\frac{3}{4}$ pound Sterling in one pound Troy, and the pound Sterling now but $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pound weight Troy, or 4 oz. 10 dwt. which was an advance of $17\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. VALUE.

By this means the pound weight Tower became nominally $2\frac{1}{2}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling no more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pound weight, or 4 oz. 16 dwt. Tower.

The type of these two Coinages the same as the last, but with more variety in the head, the halfpenny, penny, and testoon are full-faced, the reverse as before. 36th and 37th year. Type.

There are upon some of the half groats and groats POSUI, &c. as in the last Legend. Coinage, and these we suspect if not all, yet the greater part of them, to have been of the 36th year, as being generally not so base as those with the cities, which are BRISTOLIE, CANTOR, EBORACI, and LONDON upon all the pieces, from the halfpenny to the testoon, except the testoon of the second, which we have never seen, No. 46. has this remarkable legend REDDE CUIQUE QUOD SUUM EST.

The mint marks of these two Coinages are mostly on the posui groats, as a MintMarks, bow, bolt, anchor, fleur-de-lis, martlet, &c.

The farthing, the halfpenny, No. 39. the penny, No. 40. the half groat, No. 41, 44. the groat, No. 42, 45, 46. and the testoon, No. 43. SORTS.

All the pieces of this Coinage are common, except the halfpenny and testoon, RARITY. the half groat, No. 4. and the groat, No. 46. which are very rare.

The halfpenny weighs 5 gr. the penny 10 gr. the half groat 20 gr. the groat 40 gr. and the testoon 120 grains Troy. WEIGHT.

In his 36th year the fineness is again debased, it being now but 6 oz. fine, or FINENESS. just half fine and half alloy, being a debasement of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

In his 37th year the fineness is reduced to 4 oz. fine and 8 oz. alloy, or one part fine to two of alloy, being a debasement of 50 per cent.

By indenture of his 36th year the pound weight Troy still contained 48 shillings, but the silver only 6 oz. fine, instead of 10 oz., here was an augmentation of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound Sterling in a pound weight, which contained now $4\frac{2}{3}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling at the same time was reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pound weight, or 2 oz. 14 dwt. Troy. VALUE.

few Coins with the head of their princes as the Italians had, but it was very improper here in England, where the silver money of every king from the Conquest have their head on it. The shilling of Henry VII. was strictly a testoon in type (most of them at that time having profile faces, either to the right or left) as well as value, it being about $\frac{1}{26}$ of the Tower mark fine, and that of Lewis XII. about $\frac{1}{26}$ of that of Paris, but this of Henry VIII. differed in both, having a full face, and not being above $\frac{1}{4}$ of the value, or $\frac{1}{38}$ of the Tower mark.

* 28 E. I. 18 E. III. 20 E. III. 27 E. III. 13 H. IV. 4 E. IV. and 18 H. VIII. † Lowndes, p. 43. H The

HEN. VIII. The pound weight Tower became rais'd to $4\frac{1}{2}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pound weight Tower, or to 2 oz. $17\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. Tower.

The next years indenture * kept still 48 shillings to the pound weight Troy, but reduced the fineness again from 6 oz. to 4 oz. which was raising the pound weight nominally $\frac{1}{2}$ or 50 per cent. and now it consisted of $6\frac{2}{3}$ pounds Sterling, and the pound Sterling reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pound weight, or 1 oz. 16 dwt. Troy.

This rais'd the pound weight Tower to $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds Sterling, and the pound Sterling was reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the said pound weight Tower, or to 1 oz. $18\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. Tower.

EDWA. VI. This king appears on his first Coins with a profile head, as on the last Coinage of his grandfather, and the first of his fathers, and that on all the pieces from the testoon to the penny inclusive.

1547. Base Money. HEAD SIDE. Type. Legend. The penny is inscribed ED. 6. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA (on No. 6. it is SPIPA) or E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPI, the half groat EDWARD 6. D. G. AGL. FRANC. 2 HIB. REX, and the groat EDWARD 6. D. G. AGL. FRA. 2 HIB. REX. The testoons read the same, only have the Roman VI. instead of the Arabick 6. but it is to be observ'd of these testoons, that some of them have these titles on the reverse, as No. 9, 10. pl. 4. and the legend of the reverse is round the head.

REVERSE. Type. The penny, the half groat, and the groat have the cross and arms, as before, but the testoon has the arms in an oval shield garnish'd, with E. R. on the side of it, and this is the first time we meet with this sort of shield on an English Coin; we meet with it again on the half shilling and shilling of Philip and Mary, and likewise on many pieces of Charles the First.

Legend. The penny has on it the name of the town where coined, which are no other than BRISTOLIE or LONDON that we have seen, some of the half groats and groats also have the place of mintage, as CANTOR. and LONDON, but others again have the old inscription of POSUI DEU' ADJUTORE' MEU', instead of it.

The inscriptions on the testoons of this king are peculiar to his money only, some having TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE MDXLIX. others have M. D. L. M. D. L. I. Some have INIMICOS EJUS INDUAM CONFUSIONE, but these have not the date after them; both these inscriptions are sometimes found on the head side, as we just now observed, and the titles round the arms on the reverse, as No. 9, 10. pl. 4.

These are likewise the first English Coins which have the date of the year on them.

Mint Marks. The testoons coined before his 5th year have an arrow or bolt, a bow, a swan, the letter Y, &c. but the very base ones of that year, have a lyon, a rose, a fleur-de-lis, or harp, as we learn from Queen Elizabeth's † proclamation of 28th Sept. 1560.

SORTS. The farthing and half-penny still mention'd in the indentures ‡, but not one to be found in any cabinet, no more than the Testoon of his first year, those we have are the penny, No. 6, 7. pl. 3. the half groat, No. 1, 4. the groat, No. 5, 8. all of the first Coinage. The testoons, before his 5th year, are No. 9, 10, 11, 12. and those of that year, or the basest sort, are No. 13, 14.

RARITY. The penny, the half groat, and the groat, are all of them extremely rare. The testoons, No. 9, 10. are far from being common, especially the former, and those with the counter mark, No. 12. 14. are likewise extremely rare.

* Lowndes, p. 44.

† Folkes, p. 50. Leake, p. 234.

‡ Folkes, p. 24.

The farthing should weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. the halfpenny 5 gr. the penny 10 gr. the WEIGHT.
half groat 20 gr. the groat 40 gr. and the testoon of this Coinage, if it ever
comes to hand, should weigh 120 gr. and the common testoon weighs 80 gr.

There are likewise some testoons which weigh 60 gr. supposed to be 8 oz.
fine*, others that weigh 53 gr. suspected to be of 9 oz. fine, and one dated
MDXL7. which weighs 46 gr. supposed to be 10 oz. fine, whose just weight,
on that supposition is 48 gr. There is likewise a piece weighing 5, and another
10 of these last, of the same type, nearly and therefore supposed to have been
intended as patterns for 5 shilling, and 10 shilling pieces, for which reason we have
omitted them here.

The silver of his first Coinage was of the same fineness as the last of his fa- FINENESS.
ther's, or 4 oz. fine, and 8 oz. alloy; the testoons, until his 5th year, were of
6 oz. and fine 6 oz. alloy, but those of his 5th year are only 3 oz. fine, and
9 oz. alloy.

The indenture of his 1st year † was the same as the last of his father's, and al- VALUE.
tho' that of the 3d year ‡, has 72 shillings of 6 oz. fine, instead of 48 testoons
of 4 oz. fine, in the pound weight; no difference is thereby made in value of
the pound Sterling, it being still $\frac{3}{4}$ of the pound weight Troy; but by the in-
denture of the 5th year §, the testoons are to be no more than 3 oz. fine, in-
stead of 6 oz. as they were before, and of the same weight: Therefore here was
a debasement of the pound Sterling cent. per cent. it being now but $\frac{3}{4}$ of the
pound weight Troy, or 18 dwt. and the said pound weight was nominally
doubled, containing now $13\frac{1}{4}$ pound Sterling.

The pound weight Tower was also doubled in denomination, or contained
 $12\frac{1}{2}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling was now reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pound
weight Tower.

The pound weight Troy of Standard silver was risen in its nominal value anno 5
E. VI. to five times what it was in 36 H. VIII. before the debasement, or from
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{4}$ pounds Sterling, in one pound weight Troy, and the pound Sterling
by the same means reduced from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of a pound weight.

The two proclamations of the 9th of July, and the 17th of August this same
year, reduced the nominal value to $\frac{1}{4}$ what it then was at, or to $3\frac{1}{4}$ pound Ster-
ling, and at the same time quadrupled the intrinsic or true value of the pound
Sterling, making it $\frac{3}{8}$ of a pound weight, instead of $\frac{3}{4}$ as it was before.

Which left still an advance upon the 34 H. VIII. of $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent.

The king, in this Coinage, is represented full-faced and crowned, having a Fine Money.
full-blown rose on one side the head, and the value in pence on the other, as III HEAD SIDE.
for the $\frac{1}{4}$ shilling, VI for the half shilling, and XII for the shilling, and they Type.
are the first English Coins which have their value on them, and have continued
in use on some sorts or other of our money (except Elizabeth, none of whose
money has it) till the present time, being still found on the reverse of the penny,
half groat, quarter shilling and groat.

This is the last full-face to be found on an English Coin.

The half crown and crown exhibit him on horseback, with a sword in his
hand, having his horse caparisoned, and the date under him, as 1551, 1552,
1553. The horse on some of the half crowns appears as on a trot, but is ge-
nerally in a galloping posture; this type was quitted by Queen Elizabeth, but re-
sumed again by James the First and Charles the First.

* Folkes, p. 22.

† Lowndes, p. 45.

‡ Ibid. p. 46.

§ Ibid. p. 47.

- EDW. VI.** The penny shews him in a chair, as those of his father and grandfather, the base farthing has a portcullice, but the halfpenny and the penny a rose.
- Legend.** The halfpenny and penny are inscribed E. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, all the other sorts have EDWARD. VI. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z HIB. REX, some have AG. FR. FRAN. HIBER.
- REVERSE.** The reverse has the cross and arms, as those of his father and grandfather, on all the pieces, both fine and base, except the farthing, which has the cross and pellets.
- Legend.** The base farthing and halfpenny, and the fine penny still retain the old legend, viz. the place of mintage, that is, EBORACI and LONDON, there are also a quarter shilling and half shilling with EBORACI, some of the base monies were to have been coined also at Canterbury, but we have never seen any of that mint. The common legend on all the other pieces, from the crown to the quarter shilling, is POSUI DEU' ADJUTORE' MEU'.
- MintMarks.** The mint marks of this Coinage are the Ton and Y, the first being that used by Throgmorton, in the Tower of London, the other by Yorke, in the borough of Southwark, those coined at York have a pierced mollet.
- SORTS.** The farthing now for the last time found in the indentures*, but no cabinet is possess'd either of that or the halfpenny. The sorts we have are, the penny, No. 20. the quarter shilling, No. 17. the half shilling, No. 16. the shilling, No. 15. the half crown, No. 19. and the crown (*d*), No. 18. The quarter shilling, half shilling, half crown and crown were now first coined. The base farthing, No. 21. and the halfpenny, No. 2, 3.
- RARITY.** All the pieces of the good silver, from the quarter shilling to the crown, are common, but the penny is extremely rare, as is also the base farthing, the halfpenny is also scarce, but the penny we have never seen.
- WEIGHT.** The farthing should weigh 2 gr. the halfpenny 4 gr. the penny 8 gr. and the quarter shilling 24 gr. the half shilling 48 gr. the shilling 96 gr. the half crown 10 dwt. and the crown 1 oz. Troy.
- The base money, if coined up to the just value of the good silver, should weigh 22 gr. the halfpenny 11, and the farthing 5 gr. Troy.
- FINENESS.** The purity of our silver again restored to 11 oz. 1 pennyweight fine silver, and 19 pennyweights alloy, or within $\frac{1}{11}$ of standard.
- The base monies were 4 oz. fine silver, and 8 oz. alloy §.
- VALUE.** By indenture of the 6 E. VI. || the poundweight Troy of silver, 11 oz. 1 dwt. fine, was to contain 60 shillings in Tale, by which the said poundweight of Standard silver contained $3\frac{1}{11}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling was $\frac{22}{11}$, or a trifle less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound weight, or 3 oz. $19\frac{2}{11}$ dwt. Troy.
- In the last Coinage of Standard silver, or that of 18 H. VIII. the poundweight contained 45 shillings, and in this there was 60, which had these been Standard, would have been a nominal rise of $\frac{1}{3}$ exactly in the poundweight, in this Coinage, more than in that, and a debasement of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in the pound Sterling.

(*d*) This piece contained as much silver as made it of equal value with the piece of gold of this name, and was therefore properly a silver crown, as that was a gold crown.

And this method was made use of, upon the first coinage of these large silver pieces in other places, they being made of the value of the best current gold coins, and receiving their name from them; as in Germany the Gold Gulden gave its name to the piece of silver current for it, being called a Gulden Groschen † or Great Gulden; in Italy the silver piece of the value of the gold Ducat, was called a Ducatone or great Ducat; and the large Genoese piece, of the value of a Scudo d'Oro, was called a Scuto d'Argento ‡, or silver Scudo, and sometimes by a similar name of Mezzo Doppia d'Argento.

* Lowndes, p. 48.

† Lucio's Muntz Tractat von Guldinern, p. 6.

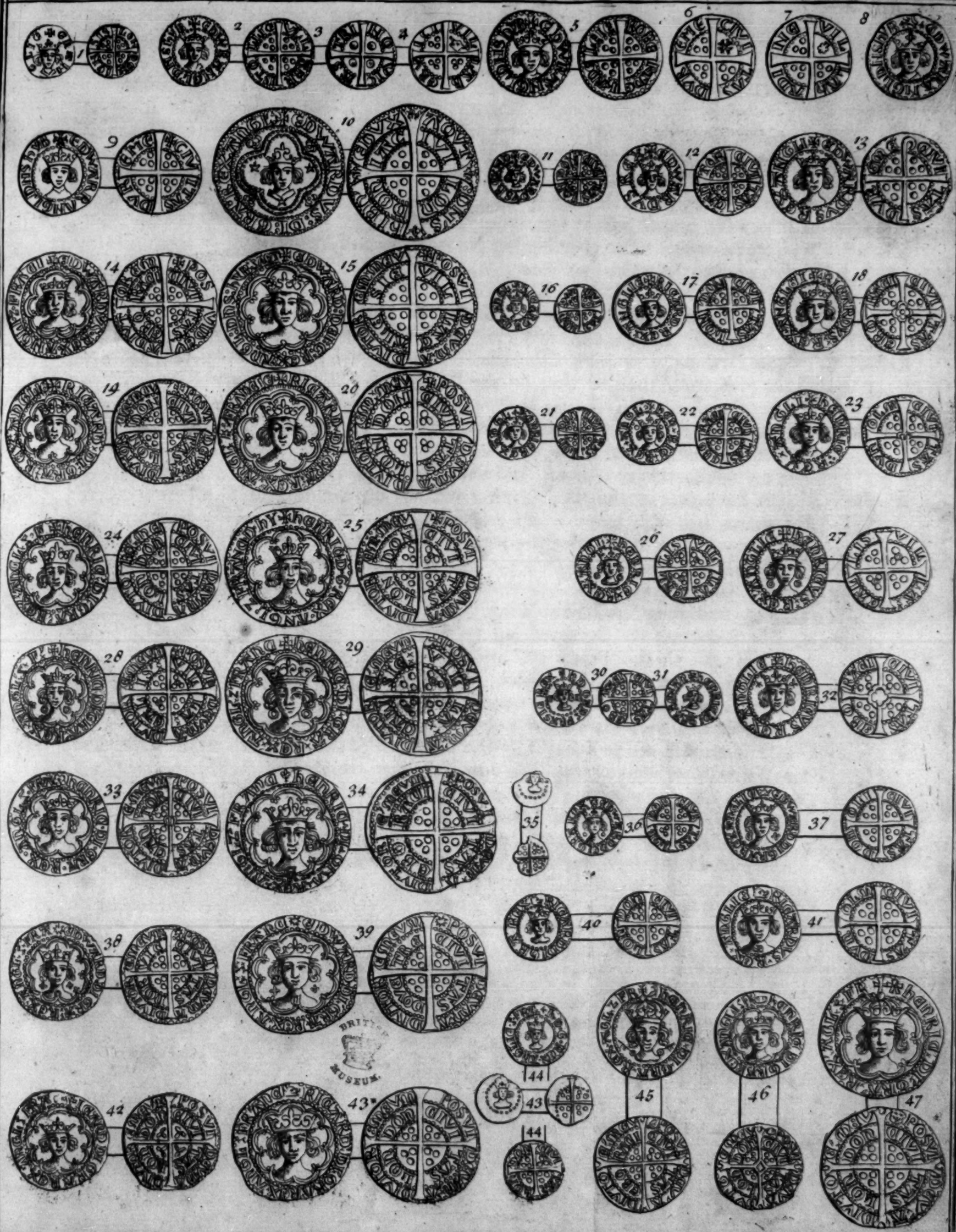
‡ Saggi Cronologici o sue

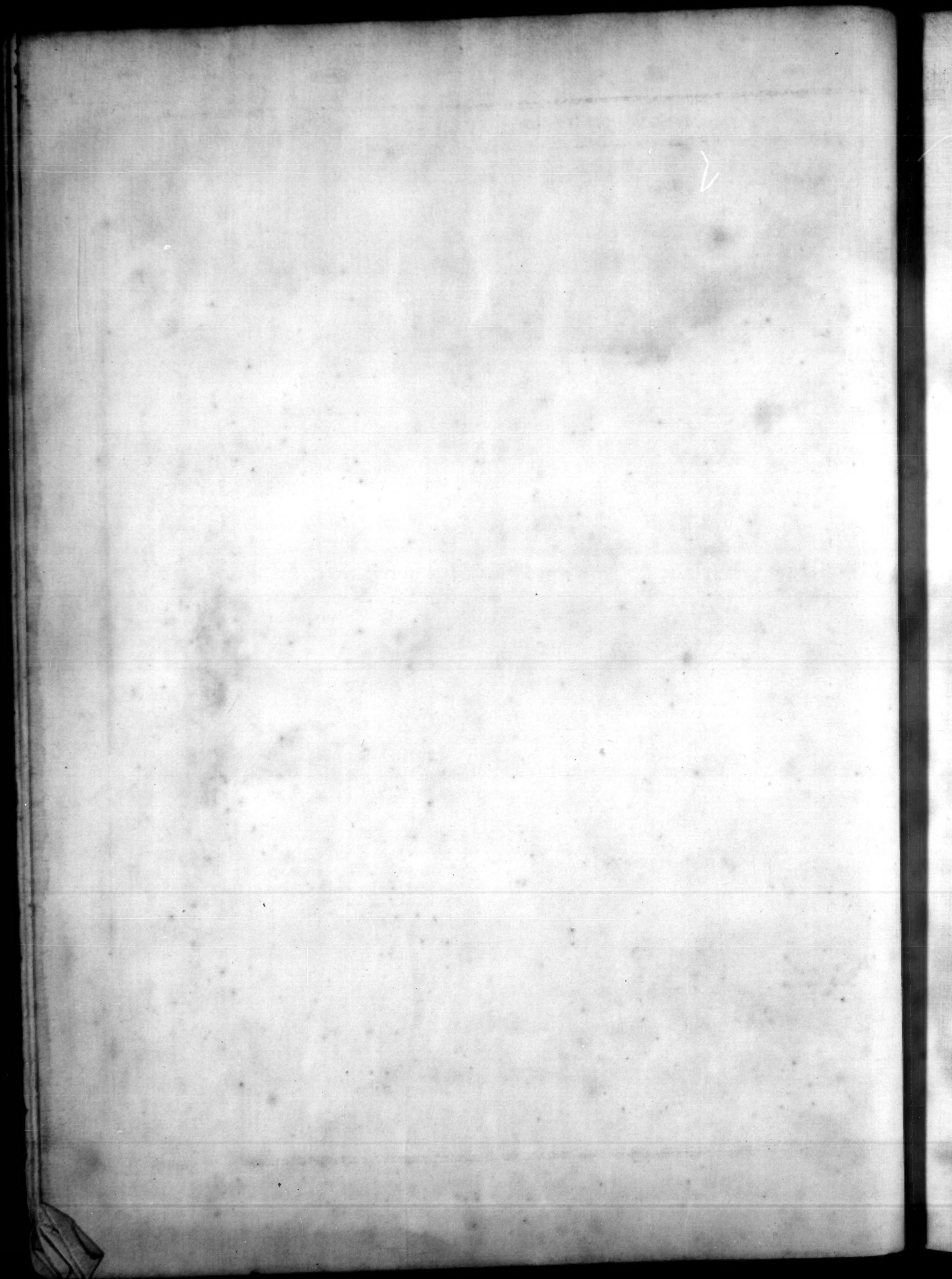
Genova nelle seu Antichita Ricercati, p. 121.

§ Folkes, p. 43.

|| Lowndes, p. 48.

Full Fac'd Coins from EDWARD the First to HENRY the Seventh.





Coins of PHILIP and MARY.



This queen appears with a profile head crowned, regarding the right on the penny, half groat, and groat, both before and after her marriage, but the half shilling and shilling, after her marriage, have both their heads looking at each other, with a crown above them, having the date on each side of it on some of them, as 1554, 1555, 1557, another sort has the date at the bottom; others again there are which have no date at all.

The half crown has his head, with a crown over it, on one side, and hers on the other, in the same manner, and the base halfpenny has a rose.

The halfpenny and penny, before her marriage, have M. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, and those after have P. z M. the half groat, of the first Coinage, has MARIA D. G. A. FR. z HIB. REGI. the groat has ANG. FR. After her marriage the half shilling and shilling reads PHILIP ET MARIA D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP. or HIS. and these are the first pieces coined after their marriage, the next having PHILIP ET MARIA D. G. REX ET REGINA ANG. others have AN. ANGL. the half groat and the groat reads the same as these last, only want the word ANG. and some have z instead of ET, others read REG. REGI. REGIN. and we never saw either the half groat or groat with the legend of the first shilling.

The half crown reads PHILIPUS D. G. R. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP. with the date 1554 under the head *, another reads PHILIP.

The halfpenny, penny, half groat and groat in both Coinages, have the cross and arms as usual, the half shilling and shilling have the arms of Spain impaled with those of England crown'd, in an oval shield garnish'd, with the values VI. and XII. generally over it, but on some it is omitted, and these are the only Coins we have with their values placed in this manner.

We now find no other place of mintage on the Coin but LONDON, and that only on the halfpenny and penny. Before her marriage, the groat has VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA, the half groat the same, only TEMPO', instead of TEMPORIS, those after her marriage have POSUIMUS DEUM ADJUTO' NOS. some have No, the half shilling and shilling read POSUIMUS DEUM ADJUTOREM NOSTRUM, No. 12. has ADJUTORIUM, No. 15. NOSTREM, and No. 19. only Nos.

The half crown has only her name and titles MARIA D. G. R. ANG. BR. NEAP. PR. HISP. and the date 1554 above it.

The groat, before her marriage, has a pomegranate either after Veritas or Temporis, those after her marriage have all of them the fleur-de-lis, but we have observed it upon no other half shilling than that of 1557, nor could we ever procure the shilling with this privy mark on it.

Before her marriage there are the halfpenny, No. 6. the penny, No. 2. the half groat, No. 1. and the groat, No. 5. after which we have the halfpenny, No. 7. the penny, No. 3. the half groat, No. 4. the groat, No. 8. to which were then added the half shilling, No. 14. 16, 17. 19. the shilling, No. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. and 15. and the half crown, No. 18.

The groats are the only Coins of this Queen that are common, the half shillings and shillings are often met with, but generally in bad preservation, those which are the most common are with PR. HISP. there being few with REX ANG. those without either date or value are very scarce, those with the date under the head are the rarest of any.

The base halfpenny is also rare, but the fine penny and half groat are extremely rare, and we know of but one half crown.

* Die Ongevaluweerde Ghouden & Silveren Munte, 1559.

A View of the SILVER COIN

WEIGHT.

The weight of the penny is 8 gr. the half groat 16 gr. the groat 32 gr. the half shilling 48 gr. the shilling 96 gr. and the half crown 10 dwt.

A pound weight Troy of the base halfpennies was shered into 40 shillings *, from whence the weight of each is 12 gr.

FINENESS.

The fineness was now but 11 oz. fine silver, and 1 oz. alloy, being worse than the last Coinage by $\frac{1}{11}$.

VALUE.

By indenture of her 1st year, the pound weight Troy of silver 11 oz. fine was to contain 60 shillings in Tale, and therefore the said pound weight of Standard silver contained $3\frac{3}{10}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling reduced to $\frac{11}{12}$ of a pound weight, or 3 oz. 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ dwt. Troy.

The pound weight was here nominally rais'd $\frac{1}{10}$, and the pound Sterling debas'd in the same proportion.

The pound weight Troy of silver 3 oz. fine, contained 20 shillings in Tale, therefore the said pound weight of Standard silver, contained $3\frac{7}{10}$ pounds Tale or Sterling, whereas the fine money above was coined into no more than $3\frac{3}{4}$ pound Sterling in the pound weight, by which means here was a profit of 23 per cent. to be made by exchanging the base for the fine money, and it is to be observed that this, (and the 6 E. VI.) were the only instances in the English Coinage of the small money being of base, and the large of good silver, and shews how ill the attempt now succeeded, when put into execution.

ELIZAB.

1558.

Hammer'd

Money.

HEADSIDE.

Type.

All the money of this queen, from the three farthing piece to the crown, inclusive, have her head crown'd in profile like her sister's, and on the half crown and crown she has the scepter in her right hand, and the orbe with the cross, in her left, and this is the first time we see the scepter since Henry III. the half shilling, with its $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$, or the three-penny, three-halfpenny, and three-farthing, piece have each of them a rose behind the head, and by that are distinguished from the penny, half groat, groat, and shilling. The head on No. 15. is the best perform'd of all the hammer'd half shillings, the halfpenny has a portcullis.

Legend.

The three-farthing piece, the penny, the three-halfpenny piece, and latter half groat, are all inscribed E. D. G. ROSA, SINE SPINA. The first half groat, and all the other pieces to the crown, in general read ELIZABETH D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REGINA, but some have ELIZAB. AN. FRA. HI. HIBER. REGI. REGIN.

REVERSE.

Type.

The old shield with the royal arms and cross, appears upon the reverse of all the pieces, from the three-farthings to the crown; which last has its shield handsomely garnish'd, as is that also on No. 16. the date of the year is over the shield, on the three-farthing, the three-halfpenny, the three-penny, and the six-penny piece, and on no other. The halfpenny has the cross and pellets.

Legend.

The name of the place of mintage, which had been on some or other of the pieces ever since the Conquest, is now, for the last time, to be met with in this reign, and that only on the penny, the three-farthing piece, the three-halfpenny piece and the latter half groat, all which have CIVITAS LONDON.

The other pieces are all inscribed POSUI DEU' ADJUTOREM MEU', except the half crown and crown, which have DEUM & MEUM.

MintMarks.

The M. M. are upon all the pieces from the half penny to the crown. We find more mint marks upon the money of this queen, than upon any of her predecessors, and from the dates upon the half shillings, we are informed in what years those other pieces were coin'd which have none; some of these private marks continued to be used for four or five years together, as the pheon and cross,

* Folkes, p. 48.

others

others for a less time, and very few but were continued more than one year, we ELIZ. are at a loss for a reason why there should be three different ones in the same year, as on the half shilling of 1582, we have seen a sword, bell, and the letter A, and again on that of 1595, the ton, woolpack, and key, as appears from the following list of these marks, and their accompanying dates, on the half shillings, which have come under our observation.

Martlet		Acorn - -	{ 1573	Hand - -	{ 1590
Cross Crocket	No half shilling		{ 1574		{ 1591
Fleur-de-lis		Cinquefoil -	{ 1574		{ 1592
	{ 1561		{ 1575		{ 1592
	{ 1562		{ 1576	Ton - -	{ 1593
Pheon - -	{ 1563		{ 1577		{ 1594
	{ 1564	Cross - -	{ 1578		{ 1595
	{ 1565		{ 1579	Woolpack -	{ 1594
Rose - - -	{ 1565		{ 1580		{ 1595
Portcullis -	{ 1566	Sword - -	{ 1581		{ 1596
	{ 1566		{ 1582	Key - - -	{ 1595
Lyon - - -	{ 1567	Bell - - -	{ 1582		{ 1596
	{ 1567		{ 1583		{ 1597
	{ 1568	A - - - -	{ 1582	Anchor - -	{ 1598
Coronet - -	{ 1569		{ 1583		{ 1599
	{ 1570		{ 1584	Annulet - -	{ 1600
	{ 1569	Escallop Shell	{ 1584		{ 1601
Castle - - -	{ 1570		{ 1585	.1. - - - -	{ 1602
	{ 1571		{ 1586	.2. - - - -	{ 1602
	{ 1572	Crescent - -	{ 1587		
Ermyn Spot	{ 1573		{ 1588		
			{ 1589		

The first Coinage from 1558 to 1560, was only of the penny, No. 1. 5. the Sorts. half groat, No. 2. 6. the groat, No. 3. 4. 8. and the shilling, No. 7. 9. 10. the groat and shilling were discontinued the next year, and in their stead was coined the half shilling, No. 14, 15. the quarter shilling, No. 13. the three-halfpenny piece, No. 12. and the three farthing piece, No. 11. this is the first appearance of these two last sorts, in the English series, and they were continued until 1582, when they and the quarter shilling were laid aside. The shilling was again added, anno 1582, as also the halfpenny (e), No. 17. which continued to be minted during the remainder of her reign, in the two last years of which 1601 and 1602, were also added the half crown, No. 21, and the crown, No. 22.

The money of this queen in general very common, but we must however except the three-farthing piece, which is very scarce; the half shillings of 1563,

(e) That most excellent method, of having the small money of Standard silver, as well as the large, had hitherto been the constant practice in the English mint, (except the last year of Edward VI. and the short reign of queen Mary;) thus when the groat was first coined, the farthing was the 16th part of it, in weight as well as in value, and also the 48th of the shilling, when that first appeared; the same tract was pursued by this queen, all the above pieces weighing in proportion to their value, as the halfpenny the 120th part of the crown, and the penny at this time is still the 60th. The many disadvantages arising from the contrary method, is best known to those states who have pursued it.

ELIZ. 1597, 1598, and 1599. are also rare, as are also the shilling with the annulet, and the half crown of her last year.

WEIGHT. Until her 43d year the halfpenny weighs 4 gr. the three-farthing piece 6 gr. the penny 8 gr. the three-halfpenny piece 12 gr. the half groat 16 gr. the quarter shilling 24 gr. the half shilling 48 gr. the shilling 96 gr. and after her 43d year the halfpenny weighs $3\frac{1}{4}$ gr. the penny $7\frac{1}{4}$ gr. the half groat $15\frac{1}{4}$ gr. the half shilling $46\frac{1}{4}$ gr. the shilling $92\frac{1}{4}$ gr. the half crown 9 dwt. $16\frac{1}{4}$ gr. and the crown 19 dwt. $8\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Troy; they have remain'd of the same weight until this day.

FINENESS. In the 2d year of this queen * the purity of the silver was again restored to its old footing of STANDARD, or 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine silver, and 18 dwt. alloy; and has remain'd thus, unalter'd to this day.

VALUE. By indenture of her 2d year, as also of her 19th, 25th, and 35th years one pound weight Troy of Standard silver, was to contain 60 shillings in Tale, or 3 pound Sterling; whereby the pound Sterling was now just $\frac{1}{3}$ of the pound weight Troy, or 4 oz.

And here the nominal value of the pound weight was reduced $\frac{1}{10}$, and the intrinsic or real value of the pound Sterling as much increased, or $0\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.

By the indenture of her 43d year, the pound weight Troy of Standard Silver was to contain 62 shillings, or $3\frac{1}{5}$ pound Sterling; whereby the pound Sterling was now reduc'd to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the pound weight, or 3 oz. 17 dwt. $10\frac{1}{5}$ gr. Troy, as it has remain'd ever since.

By which means the pound weight Troy was nominally raised $\frac{1}{10}$, and the pound Sterling as much debased, or $3\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.

The pound weight Tower of Standard silver was now nominally raised to $2\frac{1}{5}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling but $\frac{1}{5}$ of the pound weight, or 4 oz. 2 dwt. $13\frac{1}{5}$ gr. Tower, as it remains at this time.

And the true proportional values of the pound Sterling, as it was at the Conquest, and as it is at this time, are truly express'd by the ratio of 93 to 32.

Mil'd Money The milled money does not vary in its type, from that of the hammer'd, the only difference being in their superior neatness, and in the letters being squarer and better made; the pieces are also rounder, and more uniform; and have the edges grained, the inner circle is also taken away.

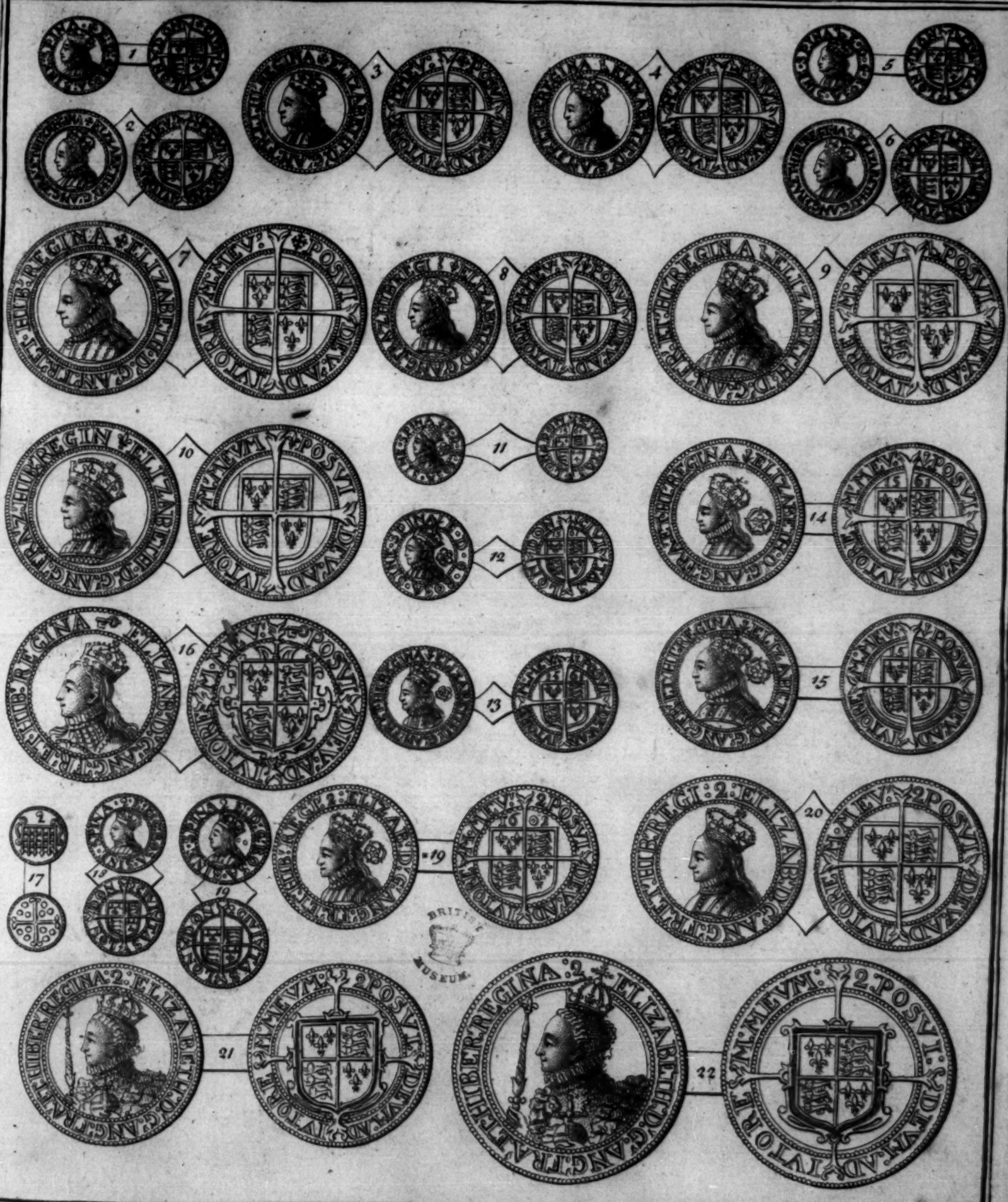
There are two or three varieties in the head, on the quarter and half shillings of 1562, but those of 1574 and 1575, by far exceed all the others, having a larger and more elegant bust, extending to the letter'd edge; the cross on the reverse is likewise broader and neater, having flat ends, instead of being open and flourished, as they generally are, except those of 1564, No. 3. 11. which are likewise flat.

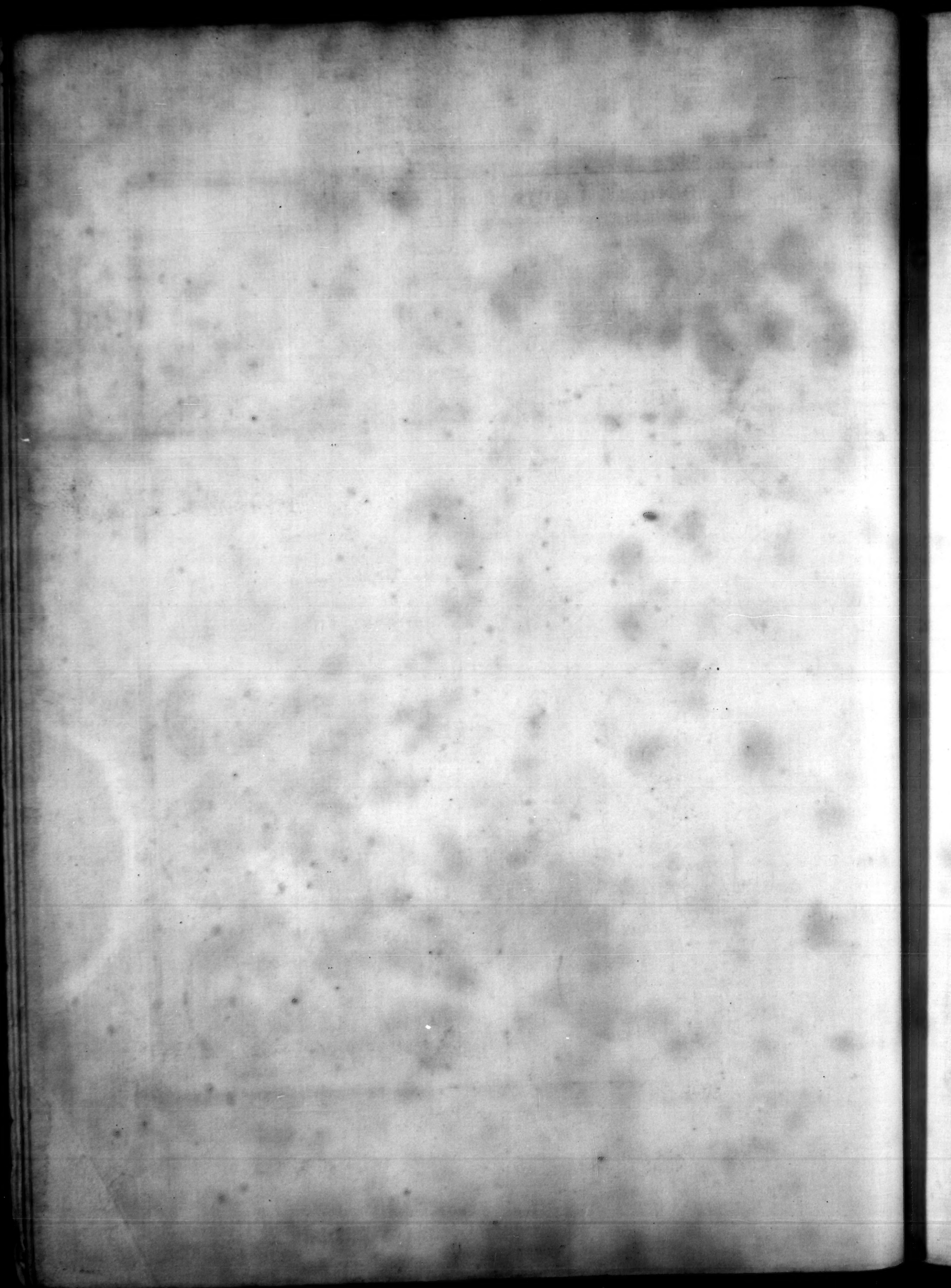
P. 7. The half shilling of 1570 and 1571, No. 13, 14, 15, are singular, for having a break in the inscription, under the head, which none of the others, either milled or hammer'd have, the inscription itself is also different, as it reads ELIZABETH D. G. AN. F. & HI. REGINA; and those of 1574 and 1575, are the same, the common inscription being ELIZABETH D. G. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. REGINA.

MintMarks. The two mint marks on this money, are the mollet of 6 points, and the fleur-de-lis; of the former there are half shillings dated 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, and 1566, and quarter shillings of all but the last. No. 13. has likewise the same

* Lowndes, p. 50.

Hammer'd Coins of ELIZABETH.





Mill'd Coins of ELIZABETH.



Printed for T. Snelling Bookseller, in Fleet-Street. Who Buys & Sells all sorts of Coins and Medals.

mark, but appears to be of a different Coinage, as are also No. 4. 16. altho' with ELIZAB. the same mint mark. With the fleur-de-lis we have only seen half shillings of 1567, 1568, and 1570, the latter of a different mint from the two first, nor have we ever seen any quarter shilling with this privy mark. No. 15. has the mint mark of the hammer'd money of that year.

The only pieces now found with the mollet are the three-farthing piece, No. 6. SORTS. the half groat, No. 5. the groat, No. 7. the quarter shilling, No. 1. 2. 3. 4. the half shilling, No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. and the shilling, No. 17.

Mr. Folkes informs us, he had seen the penny and three-halfpenny piece of those with the mollet, but unluckily has left us no impression of them, nor could we procure one of either, from any cabinet we had access to.

The pieces with the fleur-de-lis are the penny, No. 20. the half shilling, No. 12. the shilling, No. 18. and the half crown, No. 21.

The half shilling of 1561, 1562, 1567, and 1568, and the quarter shilling RARITY. of the two first dates, as also the groat, No. 7. and the shilling, No. 17. are very common. The dates of 1563, 1564, 1566, are something scarcer, those of 1570, 1571, No. 13, 14, 15. are very rare, as are also the penny, No. 20. and the shilling, No. 18. those of 1574, and 1575. are extremely rare, and we know of but one of the half crowns, No. 21.

This king appears with a profile head to the left, on all his half shillings and JAMES I. shillings, as he does also on the penny and half groat of his first Coinage, and 1603. behind the head is the value of each, in pence, as I. II. VI. XII. On his half HEADSIDE, crown and crown he is represented on horse-back in armour, with a sword in his Type. hand, a crown'd rose appears generally on the trappings of the horse, but No. 17. has a crown'd thistle. The halfpenny, like that of Elizabeth, has a portcullis, and is only known from hers by the M. M. over it, the halfpenny of the second Coinage has a rose without any legend, the penny the same, but with a legend, and the half ~~penny~~ has the rose crown'd.

The first Coinage read JACOBUS D.'G.' ANG. SCO. FRA. ET HIB. REX, and the Legend. second JACOBUS D.'G.' MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX, some have JACOB. BRI. FRAN. the half ~~penny~~ and penny of both read J. D.'G.' ROSA SINE SPINA.

The royal arms quarter'd appears upon all his Coins, (except the penny and the half groat of his second Coinage,) that is France and England in the first and REVERSE. fourth, Scotland in the second, and Ireland in the third quarter, but without Type. the cross, which had been constantly upon all the English Coins since the Conquest until now, (except only the testoon of Edward VI. and the half shilling and shilling of Philip and Mary) the half shilling and shilling are in a plain shield, but those of the half crown and crown are garnished. The halfpenny, the penny, and the half groat of the second Coinage have a thistle, and on the last it is crowned.

The half shillings, like those of Elizabeths, and the first years of his son Charles I. have the dates over the shield, some of the shillings, half crowns and crowns, of the second Coinage, have the feathers over the shield, but none of the half shillings, as that place was filled with the date.

The penny and half groat of the first Coinage have no legend, those of the Legend. second Coinage have TUEATUR UNITA DEUS, all the other pieces of the first Coinage have EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI, and of the second Coinage QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET.

MintMarks. The trial of the Pix seems to have been very regular during this reign, and in consequence of that, the privy marks appear in general to have been changed every year. The following List shews when each began to be used *.

Thistle, - 21 May, 1603	Mollet, - - 9 May, 1611	Plain Cross, 15 May, 1618
Fleur-de-lis, 22 May, 1604	Tower, - 22 May, 1612	Saltire Cross, 9 June, 1619
Rose, - - 20 June, 1605	Trefoil, - 28 April, 1613	Spur Rowel, 20 Aug. 1619
Escallop shell, 10 July, 1606	Cinquefoil, 20 Oct. 1613	Rose, - - 23 June, 1620
Grapes, - 30 June, 1607	Ton, - - 17 May, 1615	Thistle, - 8 June, 1621
Coronet, - 11 Nov. 1607	Book, - 15 Nov. 1616	Fleur-de-lis, 3 July, 1623
Key, - - 17 May, 1609	Half Moon, 23 Aug. 1617	Trefoil, - 17 June, 1624
Bell, - - 11 May, 1610		

These marks are upon all the pieces from the halfpenny to the crown, there are half shillings with dates from 1603 to 1615 inclusive, but none after until 1621, and from thence to 1624, both inclusive, those of 1604, have some of them EXURGAT, and others QUÆ DEUS, both with the thistle and fleur-de-lis; we have likewise the half shilling of 1607, with the escallop-shell, grapes and coronet. The shillings are found with all of them, except the cross, saltire and crescent; but of the half crowns and crowns we have only the thistle, fleur-de-lis, rose, escallop-shell, 2d thistle, 2d trefoil, and 2d fleur-de-lis, there being none between the years 1607 and 1620 inclusive, owing, no doubt, to the great scarcity of silver.

SORTS.

The halfpenny, No. 1. the penny, No. 2. the half groat, No. 3. the half shilling, No. 4. the shilling, No. 5. the half crown, No. 6. and the crown, No. 7. all these of the first Coinage, and of the second Coinage the halfpenny, No. 8. the penny, No. 9. the half groat, No. 10. the half shilling, No. 11. the shilling, No. 12, 13. the half crown, No. 14, 15. and the crown, No. 16, 17.

RARITY.

The Coins of this king are all of them very common, if we except the first half crown, No. 6. which is very rare; those with the feathers over the arms are not so common as those without.

WEIGHT.

The half-penny weighs $3\frac{1}{11}$ gr. the penny $7\frac{1}{11}$ gr. half groat $15\frac{1}{11}$ gr. the half shilling $46\frac{1}{11}$ gr. the shilling $92\frac{2}{11}$ gr. the half crown 9 dwt. $16\frac{2}{11}$ gr. and the crown 19 dwt. $8\frac{1}{11}$ Troy grains.

FINENESS.

Standard, 11 or oz. 2 pennyweights fine silver, and 18 pennyweights alloy.

VALUE.

There was no alteration in the value of the silver money, during this reign, it remaining the same as the 43d of Elizabeth, † that is, the pound weight Troy of Standard silver is $3\frac{1}{10}$ pound Sterling, and the pound Sterling $\frac{1}{10}$ of the pound weight Troy (g).

This

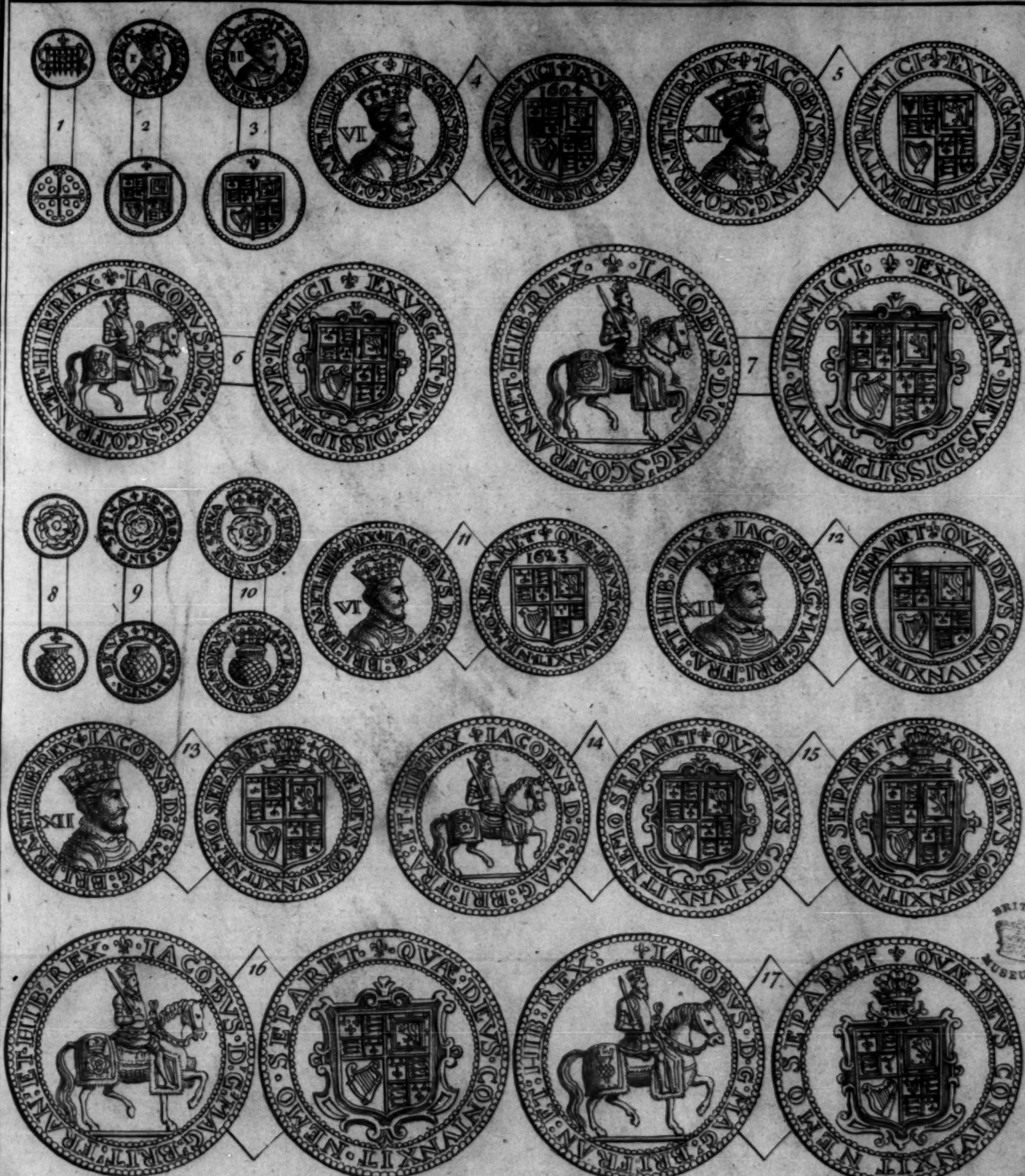
(g) In order to keep the money within the land, and to encourage more to be brought in, it was appointed by proclamation ‡, that certain foreign coins should be current, at fixed rates; that no coin, plate or bullion, should be transported; that no goldsmith should make any profit by exchange of monies §, that no goldsmith should make plate of English money, but only of old broken plate, bullion, foreign coin, or burnt lace; that no Finour should allay, or sell, any silver in mass, to any but to the officers of his majesty's mint, exchanges or goldsmiths, that no foliate should be used for gilding or silvering, that no gold or silver thread should be made, and the company of gold wire-drawers was dissolved.

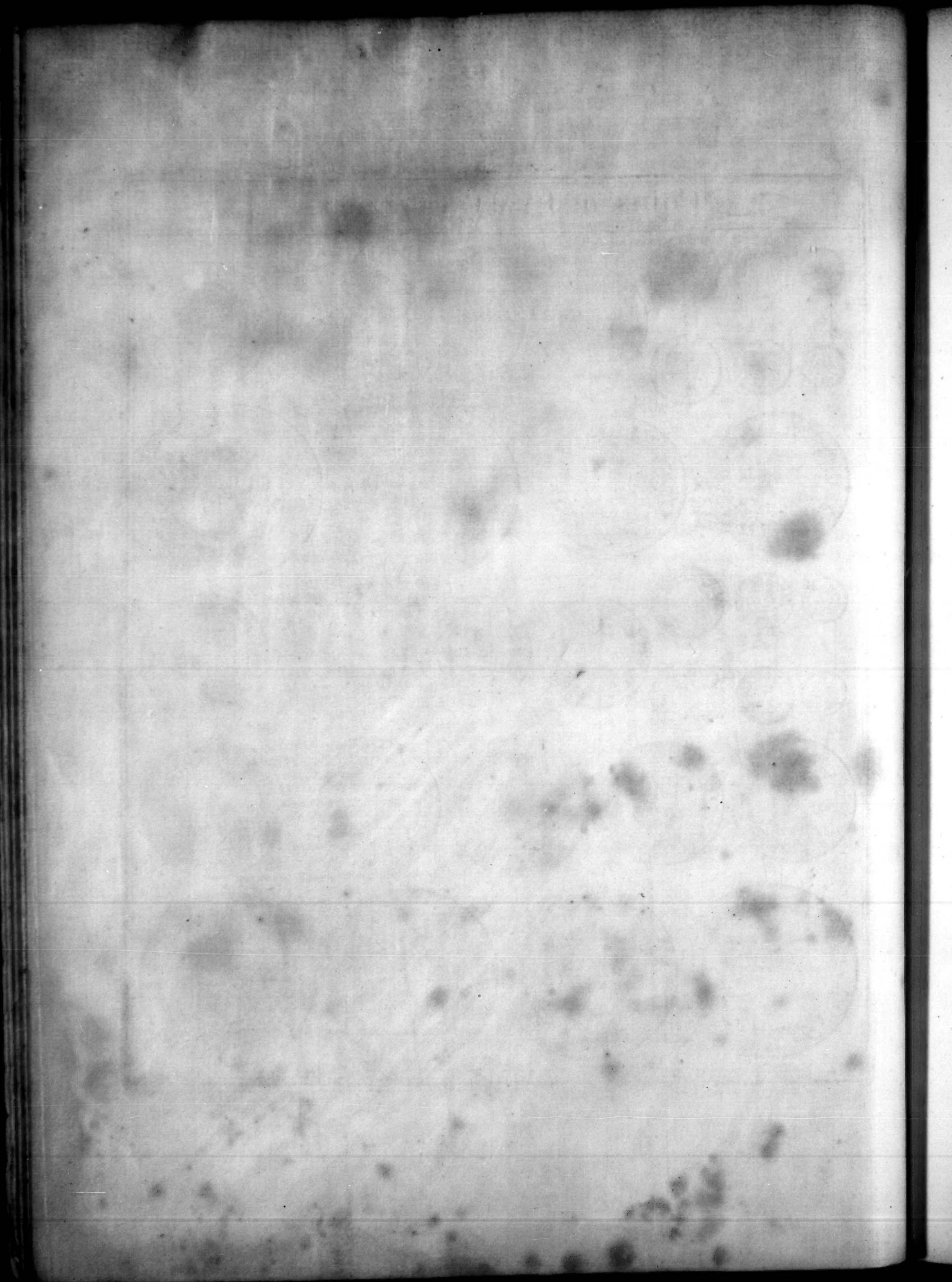
The

* Folkes, p. 69. † Lowndes, p. 53. ‡ 18 May, 9th James, 14 May, 10th Ja. 20 March, 12th Ja. 4 Feb. 16th Ja. 11 June, 20th Ja. 22d Ja. § See St. 5 and 6 Ed. 6. cap. 16.

Coins of JAMES the first.

8





This king is exhibited with a profile head turned to the right, upon all his money (except the halfpenny, the penny, and the half groat of his first five years, which have a rose like his father's) but with very great variety in relation to the workmanship, according to the skill and care of the performer. He was at first represented with a ruff, but something different in its form, until 1630 or 1631,

CHARLES I.
1625.
Tower Mint
HEADSIDE.
Type.

The great scarcity of silver coin in this reign appears if not to have taken its rise yet to have been much increased by the enhancing the value of the gold by proclamation of 20 Nov. 1611.** And, in order to make it more plenty, we find a proposal made by capt. Hayes for raising the price of the silver, in a paper dated 12 May, 1612,†† by coining the silver at 10 oz. 10 dwt. fine, and 64 shillings to the pound Troy. In two other papers, dated 20 July, and 5 March, 1612,‡‡ it is proposed to cut 64 shillings out of the said pound of Standard. And Mr. Folkes §§ informs us, "That directions were actually given to the attorney-general, the 21st Feb. 1619, to prepare new indentures of the mint, whereby the pound weight Troy of Standard silver should be coined into 66 shillings; but these directions were soon after recalled, and the designed alteration of the silver Coin was ordered to be suspended for twelve months; upon a report made to the council, the 25th of the following April, by several eminent merchants, whose advice had been desired in a consultation with the ministers on that occasion." And we find, some years before this, in a paper called by Sir Julius Cæsar §§, Mr. Solicitor's Report, and signed Tho. Parry, Fr. Bacon, that in pursuance of letters by them received, to enquire into the cause of the great scarcity of silver; they had called to them the officers of the mint, and some principal merchants, and that the expedient of raising the price of the silver being mention'd, the result was as follows, "and upon this point it is fit we should give your lordships to understand, what the merchants intimated unto us, that the very voycing, and suspecte of raising the price of silver, if it be not cleere, would make such a deadness and retencion of money, this vacation, (as to use their own words) would be a miserie to the merchants; so that we were forced to use protestation, that there was no such intent."

Sir Richard Martin declared it as his opinion, in a paper dated 18 Oct. 1600, to the Lord Privy Seal, and Lord High Treasurer *, and in two others to Sir Julius Cæsar, dated the 15 July, 1609, and 12 Oct. 1611, † that the pound weight Troy of England being heavier than that of France, Flanders, Germany and Spain, was one of the reasons that kept bullion from coming to the mint, but in a conference he had by order of the Lord Treasurer, on this (among other) subjects, with Sir William Herick, Alex. Prescott and John Williams, Esqrs. his majesty's goldsmiths, Oct. 18, 1611. they report the result of it to have been as follows, "we are of opinion that the alteration of the pound weight Troye being the publique measure used in this lande for gold, silver, &c. will be hurtful manie ways, neither will it alter the value of the bullion; but the name of a quantity, nor is it possible for this land to agree therein with everie neighbour kingdom, because they differ among themselves." ‡ How just this determination was, appears, when we consider, that the Troy mark of France, tho' said to be of the same weight as that of Germany (i. e. Cologne) and that of Spain; yet was 5 per cent. heavier than the former §, and 6½ per cent. heavier than the latter of them ||.

The abuse of exchange by bills, is likewise put down by Sir Richard Martin, as another reason of the transportation of money, and is strongly insisted on by Malynes, in most of his writings, who urges the re-establishing a royal-exchanger, and it seems that the company of goldsmiths were under apprehensions that such an officer was to be appointed, as appears in their petition to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as follows ¶, "whereas your petitioners understand that the Right Hon. Lord Knevet (pretending himself by patent to be warden of his majesties exchange) seeketh by that means to erect an exchange, and to obtain a permission from his majestie, by proclamation to all persons, other than himself, to buy gold or silver bullion, or to exchange gold monies for profit." And they shew, in seventeen articles, the damage that would accrue to the kingdom in general, and to themselves in particular, if such an officer should be appointed.

The executing the statute of employment was also proposed, as a means to prevent transportation of money; and we find his majesty was petition'd † for a grant to erect an office for putting this statute in execution, in consideration of 100 pounds Sterling per annum, paid by the petitioners into the exchequer, and they to take of the merchant strangers three-pence in the pound, towards defraying their expence, &c.

** Mun's England's Treasure, c. 8. Malynes's Lex Mercat. p. 323. †† Sir Julius Cæsar's Collection of Papers relating to Mint Affairs, MS. p. 68. ‡‡ Ibid. p. 174, 185. §§ Collection, p. 187. * Sir Julius Cæsar's Collection, &c. p. 149. † Ibid. p. 112, 133. See also Malynes's Lex Mercatoria, p. 2. c. 8. p. 3. c. 10. ‡ Sir Julius Cæsar's Collect. p. 115. § Budelius, p. 64. || Vayrac Etat present de l'Espagne, tom. 3. p. 282. Greaves's Table of Weights. ¶ Sir Julius Cæsar's Collection, &c. p. 125, 223. † To the King's most excellent Majesty, The humble Petition of the Hon. Patrick Leslie, Lord Lundores, and Sir Robert Stewart, Knt. MS.

when

CHARLES I. when he is in a laced band, which continued to the end of his reign, all which pieces have the value on them behind the head, as those of his father; that is, I. II. VI. and XII. for so many pence.

On the half crown and crown he is represented on horse-back, in armour, with a broad-sword in his hand, as if lifted to strike, the horse is caparizon'd, and has a plume of feathers both on his head and on his rump, but two years after he is represented with a smaller sword, which rests on his shoulder, and the feathers is taken from the horse's rump, and both these sorts are peculiar to those of the Tower mint; this type continued till about 1630 or 1631, when it was again alter'd, he holding the sword nearly upright, the caparizon is taken away from the horse, as is the feathers also from his head; and the king's scarf over his armour appears more conspicuous than on the former, and flies behind him, and this is the common type as well of Briots, as of all the country mints.

Legend.

The rose penny and half groat read C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA, those with the head CARO. or CAROLUS D. G. MA. BR. FR. ET HI. REX, some have M. B. F. H. the larger pieces are inscribed, in general, CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX, some have MA. BRI. FR. FRAN.

REVERSE.
Type.

The reverses of this king's money have all of them the royal arms, from the penny to the crown, (except as before, the halfpenny, the penny, and the half groat of his first five years, which have a rose) which on the first Coinages were in a square shield and the cross, nearly as on its first appearance on our silver Coins, and the half shilling had the date over the shield, as in the two preceding reigns, but about 1630 or 1631, it was omitted, the shield being at that time alter'd to an oval one garnished, with C. R. at the top, which soon gave place to another not so neat, tho' still oval, the C. R. being now on the side of the shield, and this was a third time changed for another, much ruder, being rounder and shorter, which continued, till his death, on all the pieces, except the half shilling and shilling, on which the old square shield and cross was again introduced, which, besides the badness of the work, has the cross different, being contained within the inner circle instead of extending to the edge of the Coin, as it had done ever since the time of Henry the Third.

Legend.

The penny and the half groat are inscribed JUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT. all the other pieces, from the half shilling to the crown, have CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO.

MintMarks.

The time when the M. M. in the following list began to be used is taken from the register of the several trials of the Pix. *

Trefoil, - 1 April, 1625	Rose, - - 30 June, 1631	△ in a circle, 15 June, 1641
Fleur-de-lis, 7 July, 1625	Harp, - - 21 June, 1632	.P. - - 29 May, 1643
Blackmoor's head, - } 29 June, 1626	Portcullis, - 11 July, 1633	.R. - - 15 July, 1644
Long Cross, }	Bell, - - 27 June, 1634	Eye, - - 12 May, 1645
Castle, - 27 April, 1627	Crown, - 18 June, 1635	Sun, - - 10 Nov. 1645
Anchor, - 3 July, 1628	Ton, - - 14 Feb. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scepter, } 15 Nov. 1646 to the king's death.
Heart, - - 26 July, 1629	Anchor, - - 8 May, 1638	
Feathers, - 23 June, 1630	Triangle, - 4 July, 1639	
	Star, - - 26 Jan. 1640	

We have never seen any piece of this king's money marked with a trefoil. The first change in the half crown and crown, just mentioned, was in those mark'd

* Folkes, p. 77.

with

with the castle, and the second was in the crown mark'd with the portcullis, the half CHARLES I. crown with that M.M. remaining unchang'd. The type of the penny and half groat was changed during the time that the feathers was the M.M. there being half groats both with the rose, and the head, with that M. M. on them; and at the same time the square shield was changed for the oval one, and the dates, which had been constantly over the shield on the half shillings, (as 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629 and 1630.) were now omitted. The king first appears with a band on those with a harp M. M. those with the square shield and short cross first appear on the half shilling and shilling, with the ton M. M. and those with that M. M. are the last of this kings on which we see the feathers over the arms. The only M.M. on any of the rose pennies is the fleur-de-lis. And no other than the feathers, rose, harp, and triangle on the pennies which have the head, but there are half groats, half shillings, shillings, half crowns and crowns with all of them.

There are the halfpenny, No. 1. the penny, No. 2. 8. 14. the half groat, Sorts. No. 3. 9. 15. the half shilling, No. 4. 10. 16. the shilling, No. 5. 11. 17. the half crown, No. 6. 12. and the crown, No. 7. 13. all of them on plate 9.

The money of this king is very common, but with relation to the particular Rarity. M. M. we have observed those with the blackmoor's head to be very scarce all of them, but in particular the half crown and crown, as are those pieces also with the castle, first anchor, and heart.

This celebrated artist was authoris'd, to engrave the king's effigies for his coins, Briot's Mint. by patent, dated the 16th of December, 1628;* and by a warrant dated the 11th of February 1629, was to have lodgings in the mint, but it is probable it was towards the close of the year 1631, before he was settled there, as the commission appointed to see it perform'd, (in consequence of his petition of the 2d of Octob. 1630) bears date the 13th of June that same year;† he had afterwards a grant, dated the 2d of January, 1633,‡ to be one of the chief engraver's within the Tower, but his famous pattern shilling is not dated before 1635.

A very neat profile head crowned of the king, looking to the right, with a HEAD SIDE. laced band, appears on the penny, the half groat, the half shilling, and the Type. shilling, which band is not seen on the Tower money until the year 1632, which being about the time of Briot's establishment in the mint, makes it doubtful which was the proto type.(i)

The half crown and crown represent the king on horse-back as usual, with his drawn sword held nearly upright, like the third type of the Tower mint, which was not introduced until the year 1633, and therefore it is probable, these of Briots were the first designs. The ground under the horse is here properly represented

The penny is inscribed CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET H. R. the half Legend. groat has CAROLUS. HIB. the larger pieces read CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET HIBER. REX.

The penny and the half groat have the square shield and long cross, which REVERSE. are not found on those of any other mint besides this, the others having all of Type. them the oval shield. The half shilling and shilling No. 3. 4. pl. 10. have the same shield, which was the only one in use from this king's accession till the

* Rymer, Tom. 19. p. 40.

† Ibid. p. 287.

‡ Ibid. p. 526.

(i) An emulation seems to have been rais'd about this time in the Tower, as there are some very fine neat half shillings and shillings, with the rose and harp M. M. and we take the penny, No. 5. pl. 14. to be one of this sort.

CHARLES I. year 1630, on the pieces which came out of the Tower mint. The half shilling and shilling, No. 7, 8. have the same shield, but the short cross, which is not found on any of those minted in the Tower until about the year 1638, but which of them were the first struck, those by Briot or those in the Tower is not yet determin'd; the half crown and crown have a handsome oval garnish'd shield crown'd, (which none of those coin'd in the Tower have) and the initials C. R. also crown'd on the sides.

Legend. The penny and half groat are inscribed JUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT. but No. 2. has it, FIRMAT JUSTITIA THRONUM; all the other pieces have CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO.

MintMarks. There are two belonging to this Coinage, viz. a sort of emony flower and small B, which appear to have been first used, and an anchor and the small B, which we think did not take place until some years after the other, from the manner of the cross on the reverse. The B is sometimes wanting, and we find it alone upon the half shilling, just within the inner circle on the reverse, and on the small pieces just under the head.

SORTS. This mint only produced the penny, No. 2. (pl. 10.) the half groat, No. 1. the half shilling, No. 3. 7. the shilling, No. 4. 8. the half crown, No. 5. 9. and the crown, No. 6.

RARITY. These Coins are all of them common (*b*).

YORKMint. A mint was erected in this city about the year 1629, but nothing certain can be gather'd in relation to the particular years, in which any of the following Coins were struck, however some of them are suppos'd to have been coined there in the year 1633. †

HEADSIDE. The king appears with a profile head crowned, in a laced band, and regarding the right; with the value behind the head, viz. III. VI. XII. for the quarter shilling, half shilling, and shilling. No. 3. pl. 14. is very remarkable, as having neither value nor inner circle. The half crown and crown exhibit him on horse-back in armour, with his drawn sword as usual, some of which have EBOR under the horse, who treads on a ground line, on some, but on others on the inner circle.

Legend. The quarter shilling is inscribed CAROLUS D. G. MA. BR. FR. ET HI. REX, the other pieces generally CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX, some have FRAN.

REVERSE. The old square shield and cross, with the word EBOR. over it, appears on No. 10. 13. (pl. 10.) the same shield, but without the cross, is also found on No. 16. 19. both which have the letters C. R. on the side of it, and the first is also crowned. No. 11, 12. 15. 17. 20. shew the oval garnished shield crown'd, the second and the fourth of which have also C. R. on the side of the shield. The common oval shield not crown'd, is found on No. 14. 18. and on No. 3. (pl. 14.) but we have never seen that where the shield is held by lions paws*.

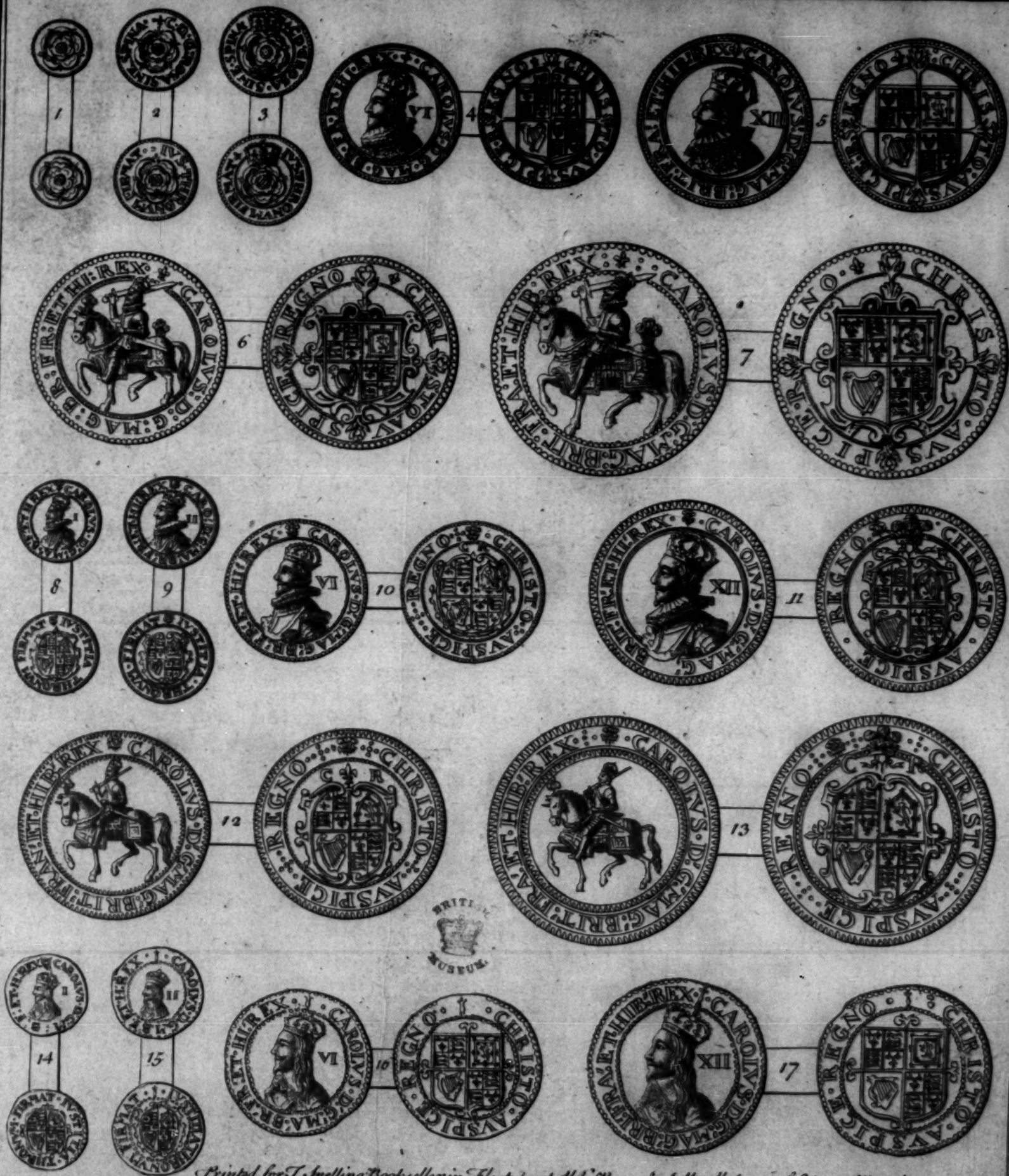
MintMarks. The only one on these Coins is the lion passant-gardant, but on No. 3. (pl. 14.) this M. M. is only on the reverse, it having a fleur-de-lis on the head-side, and No. 1. 2. the same, all which are supposed to be of this same mint, but we think of a later date.

(*b*) Besides the current monies above described this great artist left behind him, many fine pattern pieces, jettons, and medals, some of which are extremely rare.

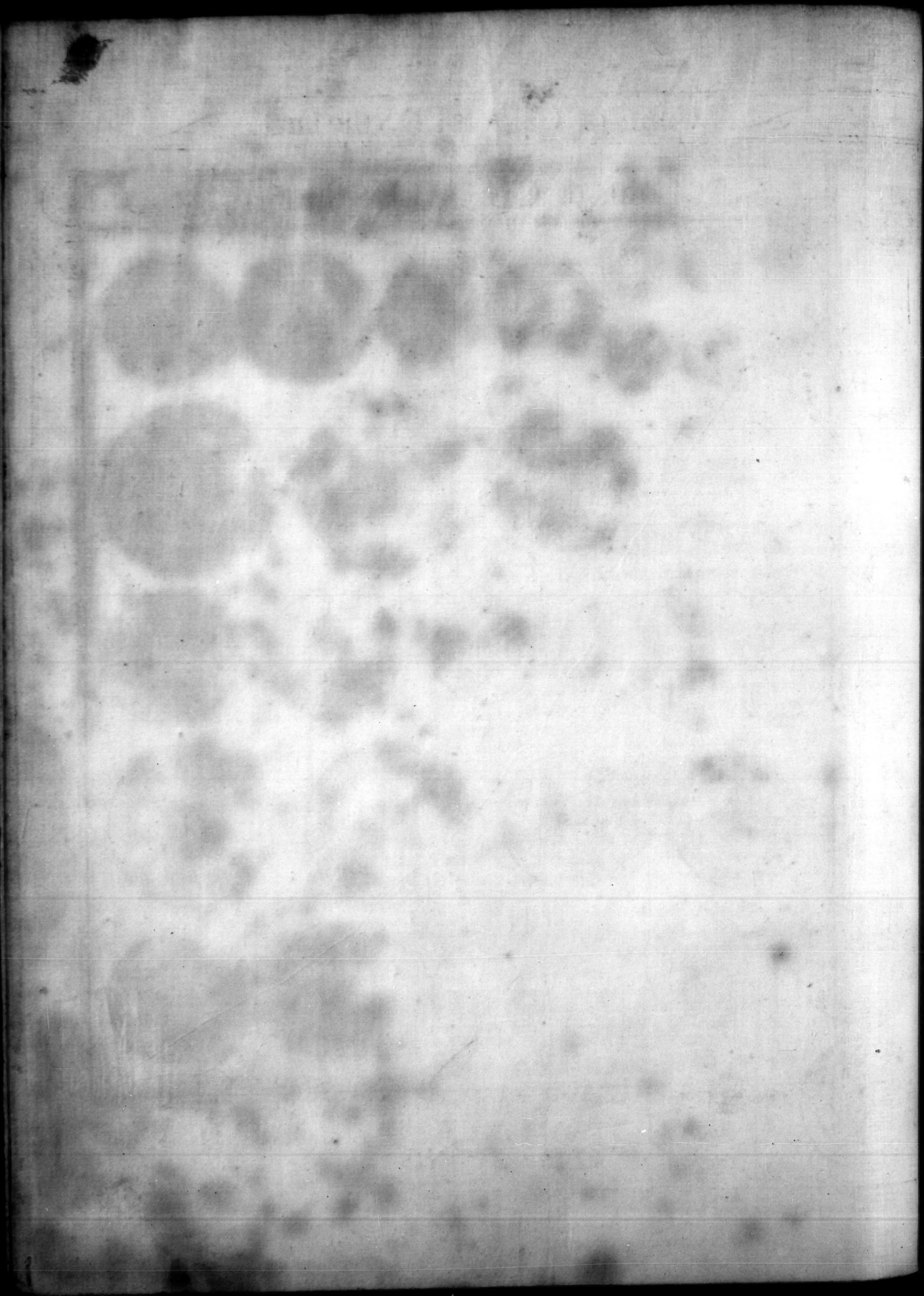
† Folkes, p. 79.

* Leake, p. 317.

Coins of CHARLES the First.

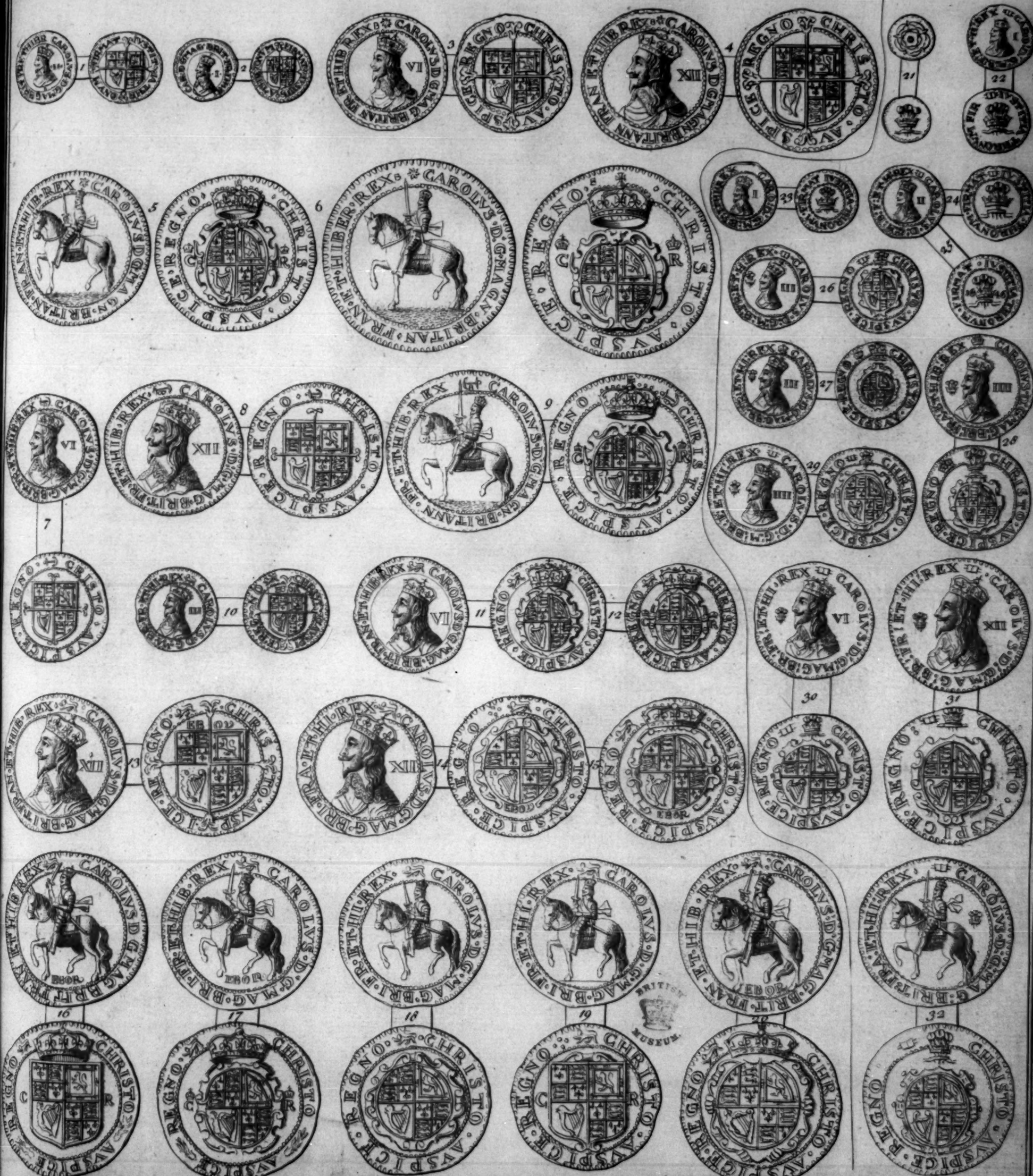


Printed for J. Snelling Bookseller, in Fleetstreet. Who Buys & Sells all Sorts of Coins & Medals.

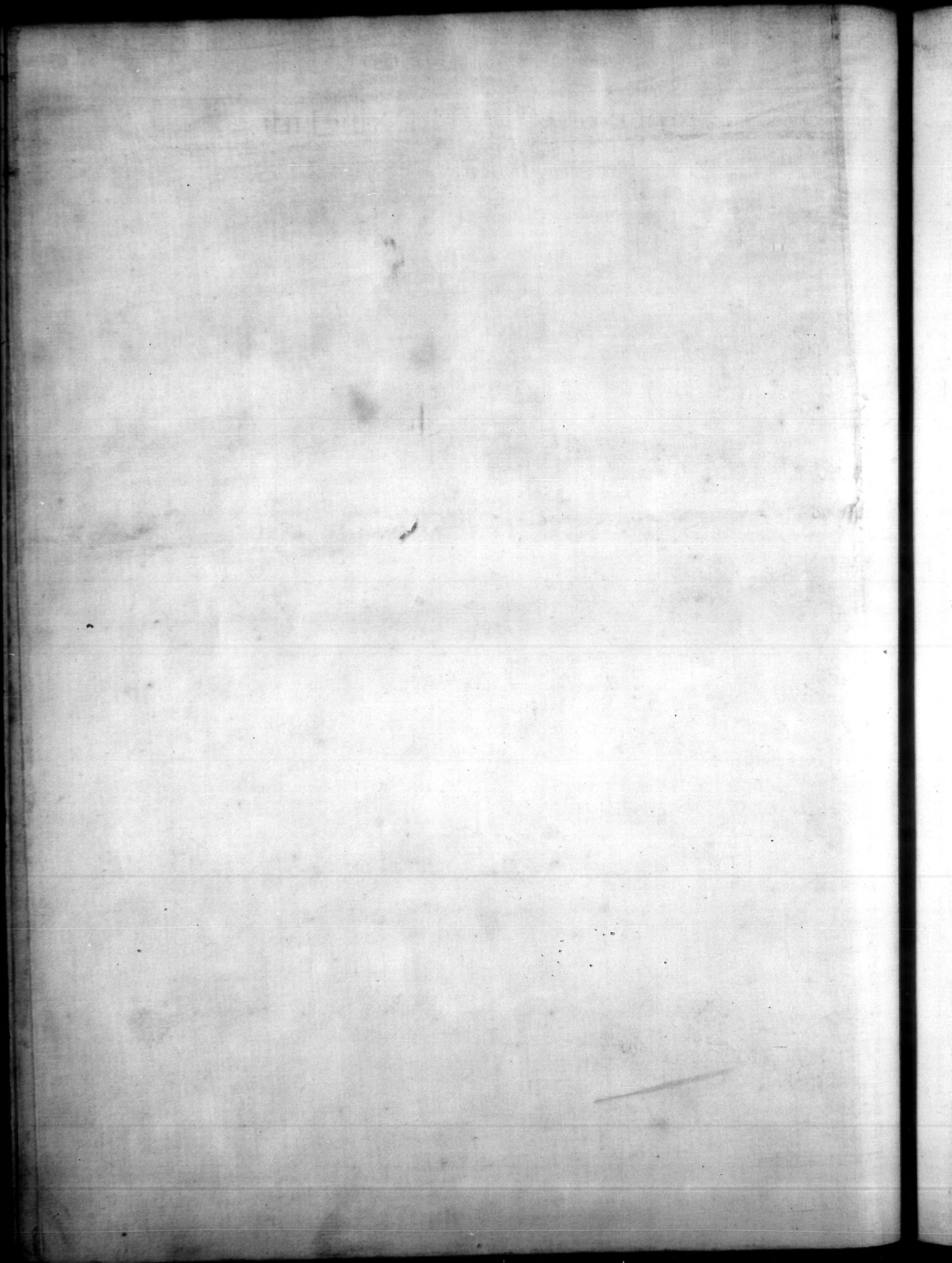


Coins of CHARLES the First.

10



Printed for T. Snelling Bookseller in Fleet Street. Who Buys & Sells all Sorts of Coins & Medals.



Coins of CHARLES the First.



All the pieces have the usual inscription, of CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO, there are flowers between each word on No. 16, 17. Legend.

The above Coins are all common, except the half crown, No. 16, 18, 19. RARITY. and the shilling, No. 3. (pl. 14.) which are very scarce.

The money coined out of the silver, drawn from the lead-mines in the Principality of Wales, was distinguished by having the feathers over the arms on the reverse of the shilling, half crown and crown, both of James the First, and those of the first 12 years of this king, those with the ton M. M. being the last which has them on it. ABERIST-
WITH Mint.

On the 30th of July, 1637. a particular mint was erected for this purpose at the castle of Aberistwith in Wales, from whence the officers and workmen were removed to Oxford, towards the close of the year 1642. †

The money which came from this mint have the profile head of the king in a laced band, looking to the right on all the pieces from the penny to the shilling, with the value behind the head, as I. II. III. IIII. VI. and XII, they have also the feathers before the head on all but the two smallest pieces. The half crown has the king on horseback as usual in armour, with his drawn sword, and feathers behind his back; the half-penny has a rose. HEAD SIDE.
Type.

The small pieces read, CARO or CAROLUS D. G. M. B. F. ET H. REX, the larger pieces have CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX, the half Crown has BRIT. FRA. Legend.

The area of the reverse, of the half-penny, penny, and half-groat, is filled with the Feathers, all the other pieces from the shilling to the half-crown, have the royal arms in the oval garnished shield, surmounted with the feathers. REVERSE.
Type.

The half-penny has no inscription, the penny and half-groat have JUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT, and all the rest CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO. Legend.

The M. M. is on all these Coins, from the penny to the half-crown, being an open book, there is besides, a quarter shilling and groat, with a crown, the shield on the reverse of which, is a smaller one than usual. Mint Marks.

There are the half-penny, No. 21. pl. 10. the penny, No. 22, 23. the half-groat, No. 24, 25. the quarter shilling, No. 26, 27. the groat, No. 28, 29. the half shilling, No. 30. the shilling, No. 31. and the half-crown, No. 32. Sorts.

The half-penny and half-crown are both very scarce, and the half groat, No. 25. is exceeding rare and interesting, as it proves this Mint existed at the same time as that at Oxford; all the rest are common. RARITY.

This Mint was set up on the king's coming to Oxford, towards the close of the year 1642; (the officers and moneyers of that of Aberistwith, being removed from thence hither by the king) and is supposed to have continued till the taking of Oxford, on the 24th of June, 1646.* Oxford Mint.

The king's head in profile crowned, in a laced band, and turned to the right, is as usual, on all the pieces from the penny to the shilling; with their value behind the head. Some have the feathers before the head, and some are without them; the bust of the groats, No. 9, 10, 14, 15. are different from the rest, as they extend to the Edge of the Coin, and the last, has no inner circle. HEAD SIDE.
Type.

The half-crown, the crown, the half pound, and the pound pieces, have the king on horseback in Armour, with his drawn sword, as before; some have the

† Folkes, p. 70, 82,

* Ibid. p. 85.

CHARLES I. feathers behind the back of the king, and some have not; on No. 9. they are under the horse, who treads on the inner circle; on some he treads on a ground line, on others again, there appears nothing to support him; on many he treads on several sorts of armour and weapons: those on No. 17. are the best represented, and the neatest dye, but yet not equal to No. 10, which is usually call'd by way of distinction, The OXFORD CROWN, from the fine perspective View of the City of Oxford, which appear on it, under the horse.

Legend.

The small Coins are inscribed, CAROLUS D. G. M. B. FR. ET H. Rex, some MAG. BR. F. HI. the large Coins read, CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIBER REX, some have MAGN. BRI. FRAN.

**REVERSE.
Type.**

The area on the reverse of the Coins of this Mint, is filled with the inscription, REL. PRO. LEG. ANG. LIB. PAR. but with great variety, as RE. RELI. RELIG. PR. PROT. LE. AN. LI. LIBER PA. this inscription from the penny to the shilling inclusive, is contained in three lines; but on all the rest it consists but of two. A straight line is commonly above it, and another below it; but some have also two other lines in the middle, as No. 17, 18, and 24. instead of the top line on No. 6, 14, 16, 23, 35. pl. 11. and No. 9. pl. 12. there are two scrolls, and the same at bottom also; on No. 31. pl. 11. and No. 10. pl. 12. the inscription is in a compartment, on No. 15. pl. 11. and No. 18. pl. 12. There is generally 3 feathers over the top; but on some, as No. 5, 6, 14, 15, pl. 11. and No. 16, 18. pl. 12. there is but one; the three largest pieces have likewise their value, in the same place, as V, X and XX †. At the bottom of the inscription, is generally the date, as 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, and 1646. Some under the Date have Ox. or OXON. and some have also BR. and No. 34. has the letter A. there are no earlier date than 1644, on any piece less than the half shilling; no ten shilling piece after 1643, nor twenty shilling piece after 1644.

Legend.

The Legend on all these pieces is EXURGAT DEUS DISSIPENTUR INIMICI; (from whence they are frequently called the EXURGAT Money) but No. 20. is very remarkable, having the common legend of the other Money of this king, viz. CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO.

MintMarks.

Some of these pieces have the open book, others a fleur-de-lis, B, BR, the feathers, and No. 34. has a blackamoor's head; but most of them are without any at all.

Sorts.

We have the penny No. 1. the half groat No. 2, 3. the quarter shilling, No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. the Groat, No. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, the half shilling No. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. the shilling, No. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, all in pl. 11, the half-crown, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. the crown, No. 10, 11, 12. the ten shilling piece or half pound, No. 13, 14. and the twenty shilling or pound piece, No. 15, 16, 17, 18.

This was the first and the last time we had a piece of the value of a pound sterling in silver, but in gold they had been coined in every reign (but Mary's) since Henry VIII.

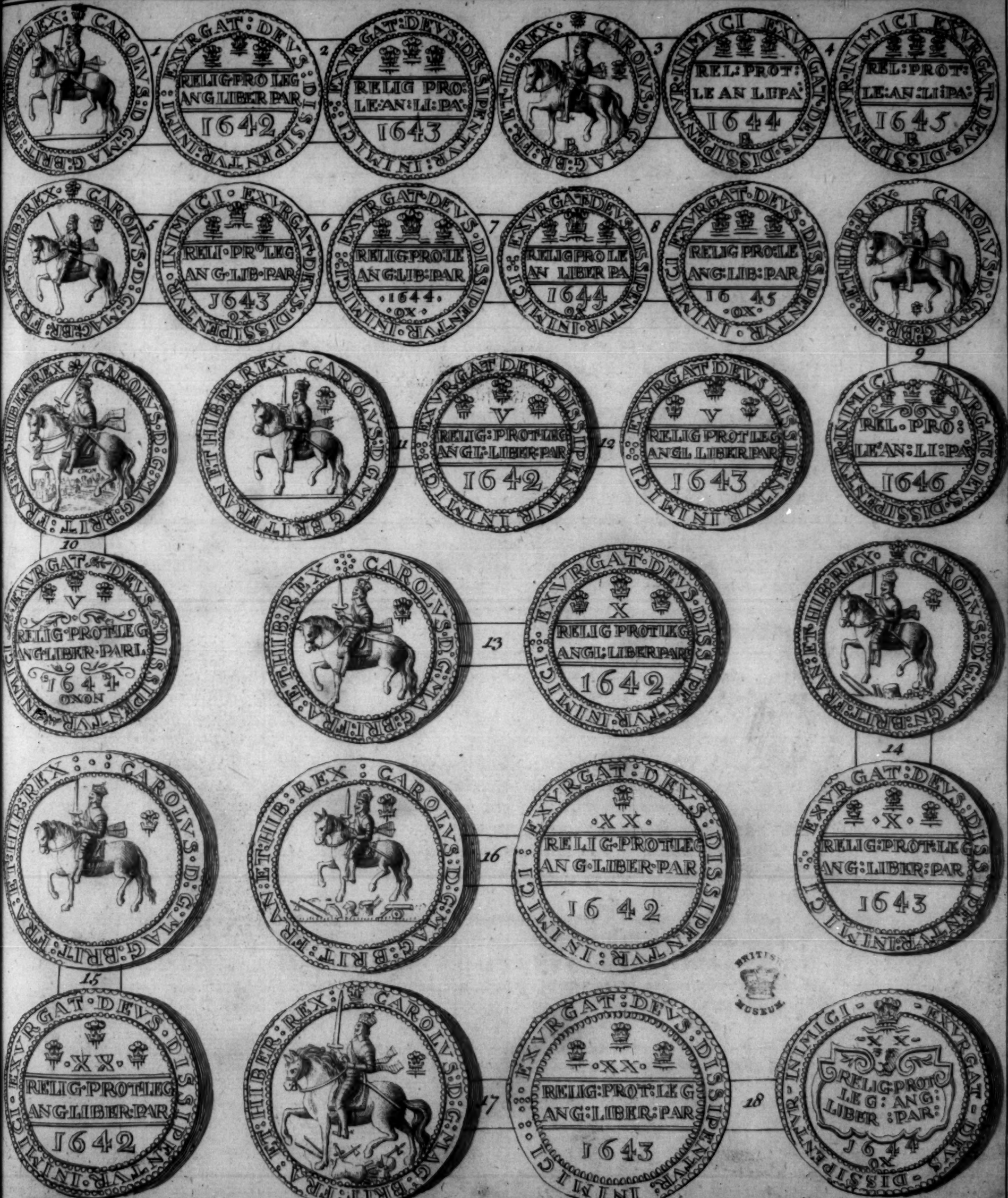
Rarity.

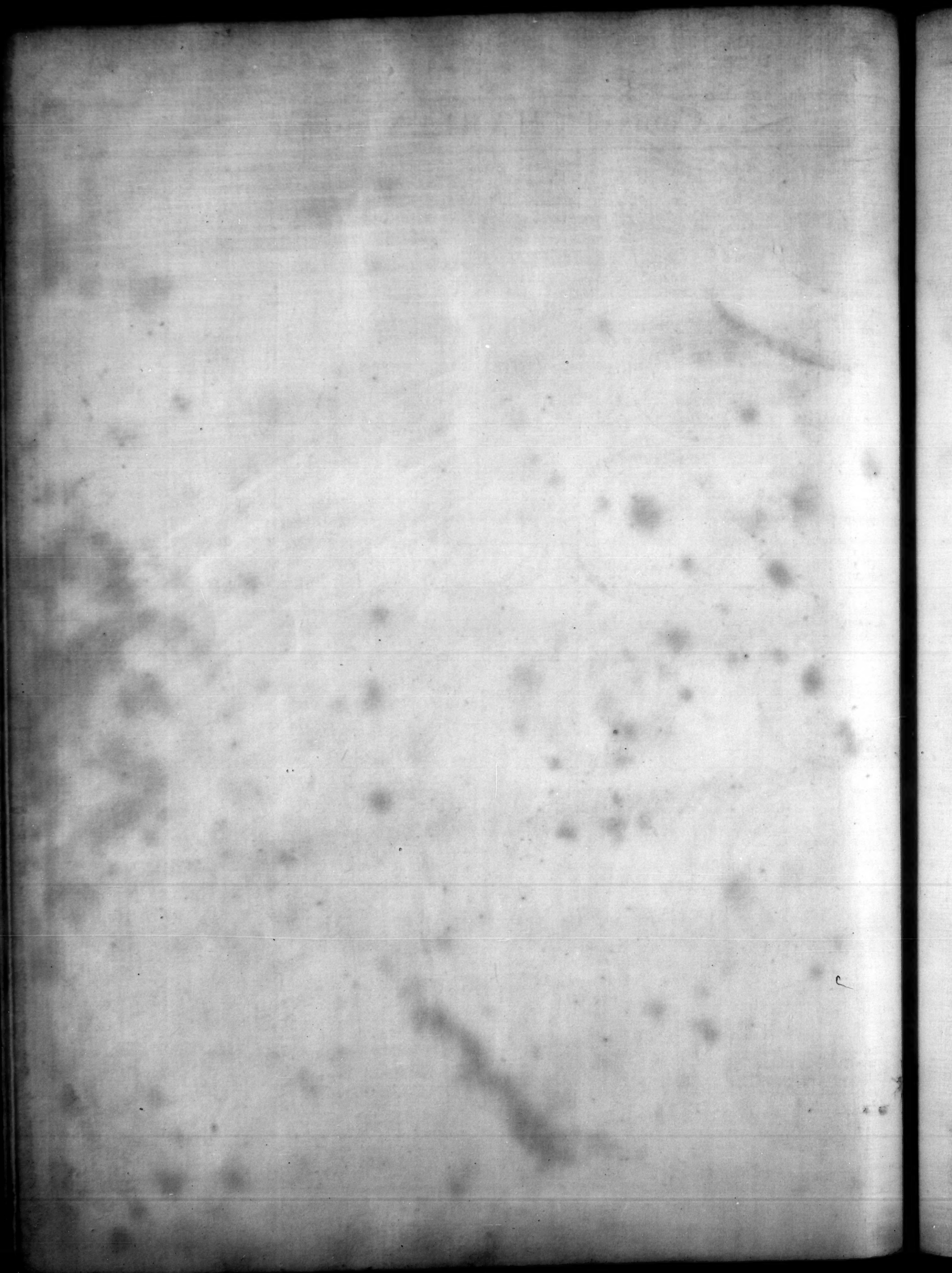
This money is in general, common enough, however, we must except the half groat, the quarter shilling, No. 5. dated 1645, and the shilling, No. 34. which are very scarce; the fine pound piece, No. 18. is also very rare, but the OXFORD Crown, No. 10. and the penny No. 1. are two of the rarest Coins in the English Collection.

† At the close of the article REVERSE of Mary, page 30. should have been added, "Except the larger pieces coined at Oxford and all the commonwealths."

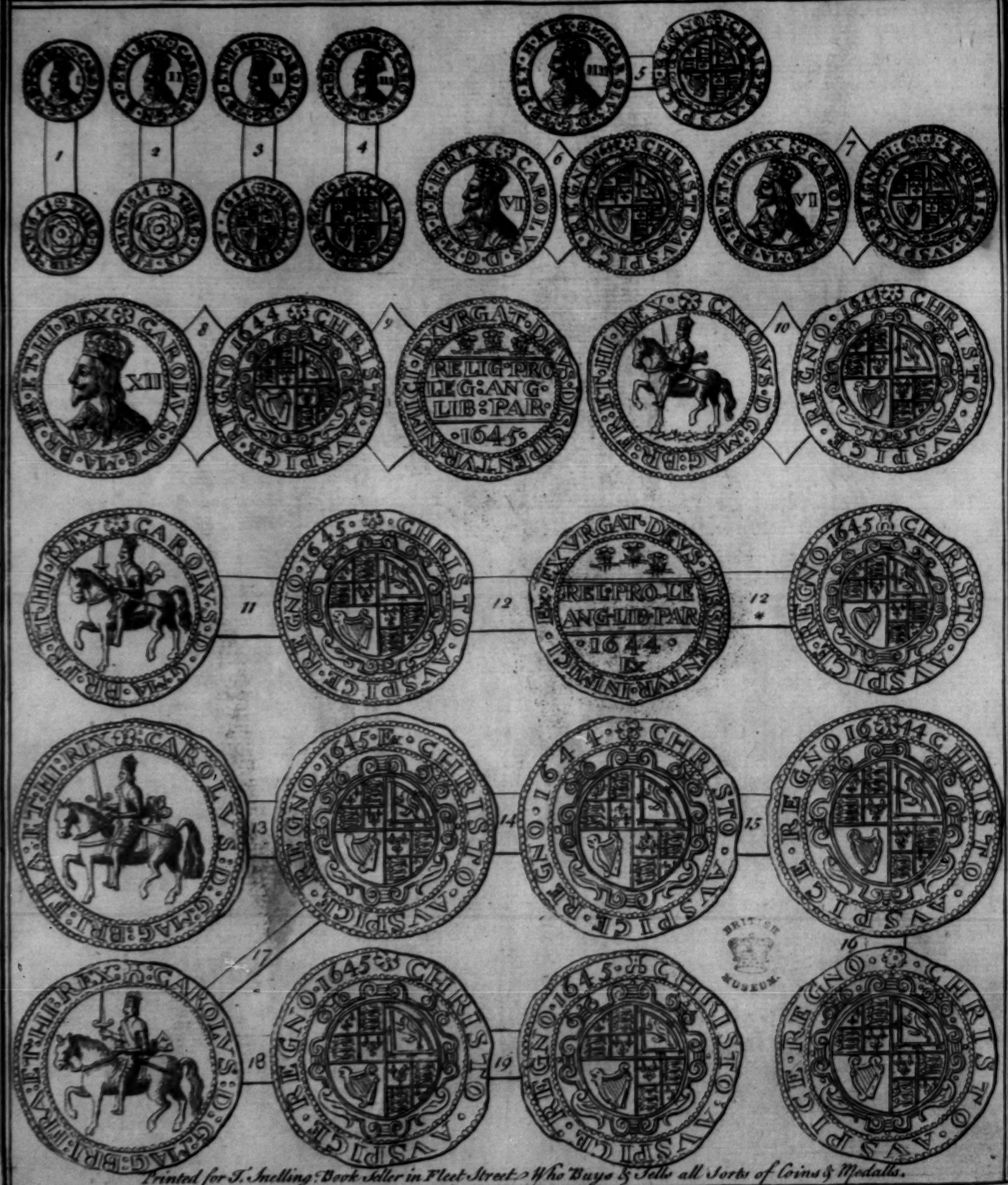
Coins of CHARLES the First.

12





Coins of CHARLES the First.



Printed for T. Inelling: Book Seller in Fleet Street: Who Buys & Sells all Sorts of Coins & Medalls.

The reason which has induced us to suppose that all the pieces in pl. 13. have been struck in this City, is the sameness observable in the half crowns and crowns, and that two of them, viz. No. 12, 13. have Ex. on them, and have also the rose for their M. M. on one side, which is common to all the other pieces in that plate.

All the coins of this Mint, from the penny to the shilling, have as usual, the king's profile head crown'd, in a laced Band, with the value behind it. The half crown and crown have the king on horseback in Armour, with his drawn sword.

Some of the small pieces are inscribed, CAROLUS D. G. M. B. F. ET H. REX, others have, MA. BR. FR. HI. RE. and No. 5. has also the date 1644. The larger pieces read CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HI. REX.

The penny and the half groat, No. 2. have the area fill'd with a rose; the half groat No. 3. and the rest of the pieces, (except No. 9, 12, and the quarter shilling) have all the oval garnish'd shield, but the quarter shilling has the square shield, with the date 1644, over it; No. 9, and 12. have the inscription hitherto thought to be peculiar to the Oxford Money, viz. RELIG. PRO LE ANG. LIB. PAR, 1645, and the other, REL. PRO LEG. ANG. LIB. PAR, 1644 EX.

We find, THRO. JUS FIRMAT 1644, on the penny and half groat, all the other pieces, except No. 9. 12. have CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO 1644, or 1645; but they have EXURGAT DEUS DESSIPENTUR INIMICI.

The rose appears as a M. M. on both sides of most of the pieces, from the penny to the crown; however, a castle is also seen on some of the half crowns and crowns, on one side, and the rose on the other, as in No. *12, and 19.

We should suspect from the M. M. of No. 19. pl. 14. that it came out of this mint, but Mr. Folkes is of opinion it was coined at York.

There are the penny No. 1. the half groat, No. 2, 3. the quarter shilling, No. 4. the groat, No. 5. the half shilling, No. 6, 7. the shilling, No. 8, 9. the half crown, No. 10, 11, 12, *12, and the crown, No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

The most common coins of this mint are the crowns, as also the groat No. 5, the half shilling, No. 6. 7. and the shilling No. 8. the penny and the two half groats are very scarce, together with the half crowns; but the shilling, No. 9. and the half crown, No. 12. are extremely rare and valuable, as they clearly prove, that all the Exurgat money was not coined at Oxford†, as has hitherto been supposed.

The half crown, No. 15. pl. 14. is the only piece that at present is to be found of this mint, and it is proved to have been struck there, by its having under the horse, and instead of a mint mark, the three garbs, part of the arms of the city, it has also the feathers behind the king's back; it is extremely rare.

That the half crown, No. 17. pl. 14. was coin'd in this mint, appears from the 3 pears over the shield on the reverse, being the arms of that city, there is also one pear on the other side, instead of a mint mark; it differs in nothing else from the other half crowns, and also is a very rare coin.

The king appears on horseback, on No. 19. pl. 14. with a truncheon in his hand, and riding full speed over several sorts of weapons, which together, with the date under the shield on the reverse, is what it differs in from the other half crowns; the M. M. of the rose is conspicuous on it, and does plead for its being

† Folkes, p. 90.

CHARLES I. admitted amongst those we have supposed to be struck at Exeter, but Mr. Folkes thinks it was coined at York, when the king set up his standard there; it is very rare.

We should immediately conjecture from the reverse of the half crown, No. 12. pl. 14. that it came out of the Tower Mint, when the rose was the mint mark, it being exactly the type then used there, but then on the other side, we find no feathers on the horse's head, nor any trappings on his back, nor does the king rest his sword on his shoulder, as usual on the Tower half crown, and therefore it did not come from thence; the figure of the king appears as if falling backward.

The two half crowns, No. 14, 16. are very singular, and its probable may have both come out of the same mint, as also No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. on the last of which appears as a mint mark a helmet, a lion, &c. and over the shield, between C R, a castle; and as we find the helmet on No. 7, 8, 9, 14. the castle on No. 7. also the lion appearing in the legend of No. 16. and the agreement of the shield on No. 7. makes it probable that they are all the production of the same mint.

Amongst the very great variety of this king's money, altho' we meet with many very rude, and of bad workmanship, yet we think none of them comes up to the half crown, No. 13. the barbarous work of which, was certainly that of a smith, and not of an engraver.

The quarter shilling, No. 4. is the only coin we have met with of this king's, with the square shield without a cross, like those of his father's, but where coin'd we cannot determine, nor what is its mint mark.

SIEGE
Money.

This king's reign was the first and only one which has produced any obfidional pieces, but here we have a great variety of them, but are ignorant of the places where many of them were struck.

Newark.

The obverse of these Coins have a crown, with the initial letters C. R. on the sides of it, and under it the respective values, as VI, IX, XII, and XXX. for so many pence, and these are all the sorts we have seen of them.

Carlisle.

The reverse is filled with the words, OBS NEWARK, or NEWARKE, 1645, or 1646. They are all in form of a lozenge, and are very common.

The Obverse of this money has, like that of Newark, a crown, with the initial letters C. R. but they are under it, and not on the side, and under them is the value, as XII or IIIs. which are the only two sorts we have seen, and are both round.

The reverse is filled with OBS CARL. 1645, on some of them, in two lines, in others it forms but one line.

Pontefract.

The obverse of these, are commonly like the others just mentioned, having the letters C. R. crown'd, but with the legend, DUM SPIRO SPERO round them; another sort, instead of the C. R. has under the crown, HANC DEUS DEDIT, 1648, and round it, CAROLUS II. D. G. MAG. B. F. ET H. REX, being struck after the death of his father.

The reverse shews the castle of Pontefract with the flag flying on the top of it, on all of them but No. 19, which is without; they have all of them, on the dexter side, the letters O B s. and No. 18, 19. have the date 1648 also at bottom. No. 18. has on the sinister side of the castle, a hand issuing out of it, holding a sword; No. 20, 21. have a gun, issuing from the same place, and No. 19. has XII. ☉ No. 20, 21. have also round them, the first, CAROLUS SECUNDUS, 1648; the other, POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO.

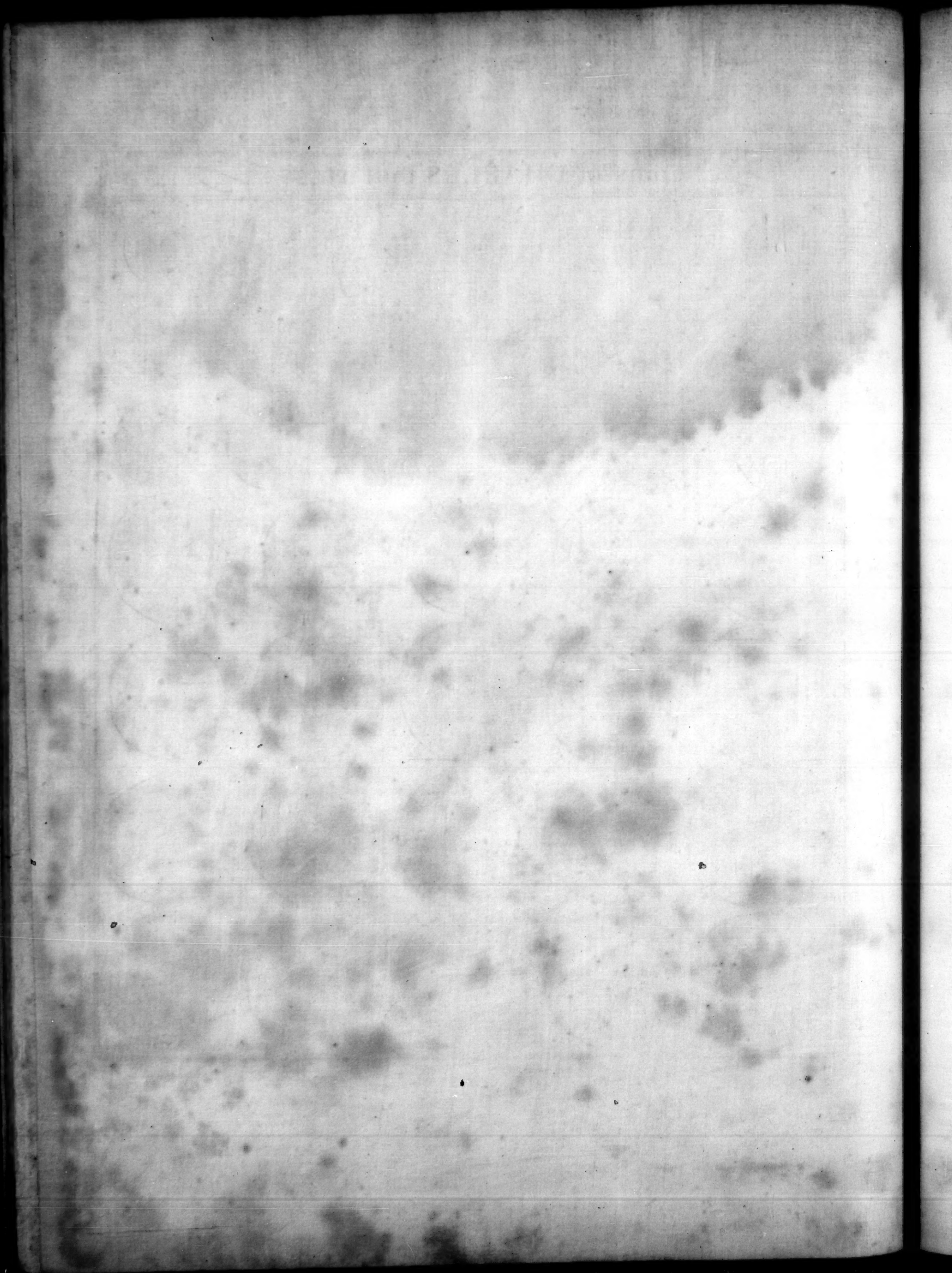
There are said to have been half crowns and crowns of this sort, but we never could procure either of them, or even a drawing of them.

These

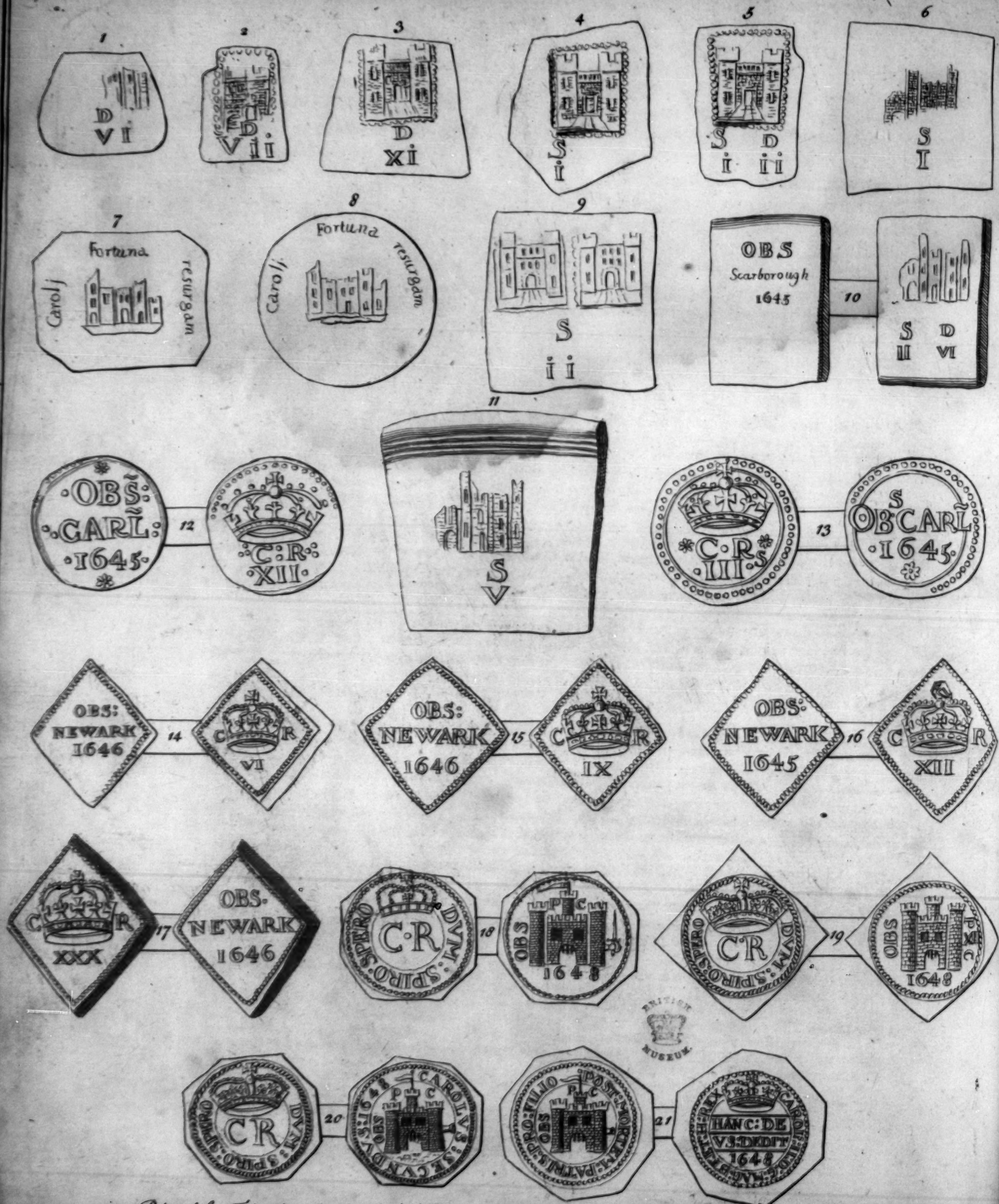
Coins of CHARLES the First..



Sold by J. Snelling Book Seller in Fleetstreet. Who Buys & Sells all sorts of Coins & Medals.



Siege Coins of CHARLES the first and second. 15



Printed for T. Snelling Bookseller in Fleet Street - Who Buys & Sells all Sorts of Coins & Medals.

These pieces are some of them in shape of a lozenge, others of them are CHARLES I. octangular; from which last are formed, the round ones we sometimes meet with, being made by taking off the angles, and are therefore always lighter; and are all very scarce.

The pieces said to have been stamped at this Castle, are No. 10, 11. being thin Scarborough plates of silver, with the value punched on them, of II^s, VI^d, and V^s. the former has upon the back of it OBS SCARBOROUGH 1645, engraved on it, the other is quite plain, and are both extremely rare.

Number 7, 8. are likewise stamped with a castle, and have had engraved Colchester. round them, CAROLI FORTUNA RESURGAM: the first is octagonal, the other is round, and are also very rare.

The three pieces, No. 3, 4, 5. appear by the likenesses of the castle on them, Unknown to have been stamped at the same place, and have their respective values of XI^d. Castles. Is. and Is. II^d. upon them, and weigh 80 gr. 91 gr. and 99 gr. and are r. r. r.

The castles represented on No. 1, 2, 6. are entirely different from each other, and we may therefore suppose, stamped at different places, as also the two castles on No. 9. they have all their values on them, of VI^d, VII^d. Is. and Is, II^d. and the three first weigh 49 gr. 53 gr. and 85 gr. these also are r. r. r.

During all this reign, remain'd on the same footing as the 43^d of Elizabeth. (a) WEIGHT. This FINENESS. VALUE.

(a) An alteration in the value of the coin, was intended to have been made in the 2^d year of this king, by cutting the pound weight Troy of standard Silver, into 70^s. 6^d. as appears by a commission dated August the 11th, and by another of the 2^d of September that same year, * which would have been an advance of 14 per Cent. — And again in 1640 it appears, that other proposals on the same subject had been made, which occasioned the famous speech said to have been spoken at the council table, in July this year, by Sir Tho. Rowe; † but we find in the Cottonia Posthuma, ‡ that Sir Robert Cotton had spoken it at the said table, 14 years before. — As to the alteration itself, it is said; 1st, That three pence in silver, added to a quantity of copper, should be made to go current for 12 pence; 2^{dly}, The Cottonia says, that the loss to his majesty in 100^l. tale (N. B. It should be weight) would be 59 oz. making 14^l. 17^s. Rushworth and the other say, not 100^l. but 700^l. tail; And, 3^{dly}, they all agree that the said loss, would be but one fourteenth: which three articles contradict one another, and are by no means to be reconciled together.

The office of Royal Exchanger so much contended for in the last reign, as a principal means to put a stop to the transportation of money, was granted 26 December, 1626, to Henry Earl of Holland, for 31 years§; but several complaints of the inconveniencies arising from it, and of abuses committed by his deputies, being laid before the parliament ||; occasioned it, we apprehend, to be soon after discontinued: yet Violet was for having it restored again, affirming, that the warden of the mint, was by law the states exchanger ¶.

Foreign coin and bullion were, during all this reign, bought and sold at 1^d, 2^d, 3^d, &c. per oz. above the mint price**, notwithstanding the king's proclamation ††, to the contrary; and this occasioned the culling and melting of the heavier Silver coin; 30,000^l. of which, in six-pences, shillings, and half crowns, were melted by one single goldsmith-banker, every year, for six years together, or from 1624 to 1630 ‡‡, and many more followed the same trade, all of which was transported by the merchant, or work'd up by the manufacturer; several of whom, in the 12th Car. were fined in the Star-chamber to the value of 24,100^l. §§ as others had been before: towards the close of the late reign, in 200,000^l. for the same offence |||. The parliament took it into consideration in the year 1640, as appears by their order of the 18th of March ¶¶, by which Violet was commanded to prosecute the business, and in consequence of that order, delivered in his humble declaration, dated 12 April, 1643. By another order of parliament, of the 1st of September 1647***, the commissioners of the navy are required to consider the subject, who the next day sent their order to the commissioners of the customs; and on December 3, to the officers of the mint, who

* Rymer, tom. 18. p. 740, 752. Cottonia Posthuma, 8vo. 1651, p. 300.

† Speeches and Passages in this happy Parliament, 4. 1641, p. 353. Rushworth, vol. 3. p. 1216.

‡ Page 283. § Rymer, tom. 18. p. 867. || Journals of the House of Commons, vol. 1. p. 507.

¶ Most exact Letter, p. 59.

†† May 26, 1627. Rymer, tom. 19. p. 6.

‡‡ True Discovery, 12mo. 1650, p. 6.

§§ Violet's Petition against the Jews, p. 1. A. a. Appeal to Caesar, p. 12.

||| Violet's Petition against the Jews, p. 1. A. a. Appeal to Caesar, p. 12.

¶¶ Journals, vol. 2. p. 106. *** Ibid. vol. 4. p. 286.

COMMON-
WEALTH.
1649.

This money was coined in pursuance of an ordinance of parliament, of the 17th of July, 1649§, and continued to be coined until the restoration: but there are none found either of 1657 or 1659, and but very few of 1658 and 1660.

OBVERSE.

The obverse has the cross of St. George in an antique shield, encircled with a branch of laurel, and the four largest pieces have inscribed round them, THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, but the other three pieces have no inscription at all.

REVERSE.

The reverse has the two shields of England and Ireland conjoined, ^{not} encircled as before, which has given occasion to the name of breeches money; by which it is often distinguished. The four largest pieces are inscribed, GOD WITH US, and the date of the year, as 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1658, and 1660. They have also their respective values at the top of the shields, as I, II, VI, XII, II VI, and V.

MintMarks.

The sun is the M. M. used until 1656 inclusive, and afterwards on those of 1658 and 1660, the anchor.

SORTS.

Are the half-penny, No. 1. pl. 16. the penny, No. 2. the half groat, No. 3. the six-pence, No. 4. the shilling, No. 5. the half crown, No. 6. and the crown, No. 7.

RARITY.

All these coins are very common, (b) if the collector does not confine himself to dates, for those of 1658 and 1660 are very scarce, especially the half crown of the last, the crown of which we have never seen, nor any other sort but the half shilling of 1658.

WEIGHT.
FINENESS.
VALUE.

The same as that of the 43d year of Queen Elizabeth, in all the three Articles (c.).

OLIVER,
Protector.
1656.

All the pieces coined by the Protector, are very beautiful, being the performance of the incomparable SIMON, and worked off by the mill and screw, and if we admit them to have been current money, the half-crown and crown are the first that shew an inscription on their rim; which all the succeeding milled money have constantly had ever since, serving as a pattern to them in this particular, as well as in the taste of the head.

HEADSIDE.

The Protector appears with a profile bust laureat, regarding the right, being the first English coin with the head thus adorned, and the only one to be found on any of the milled money since, but looking different ways.

It is inscribed, OLIVAR D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. HIB. &c. PRO. with the date at top, which is generally 1658, but there are a few half crowns and shillings with 1656.

The

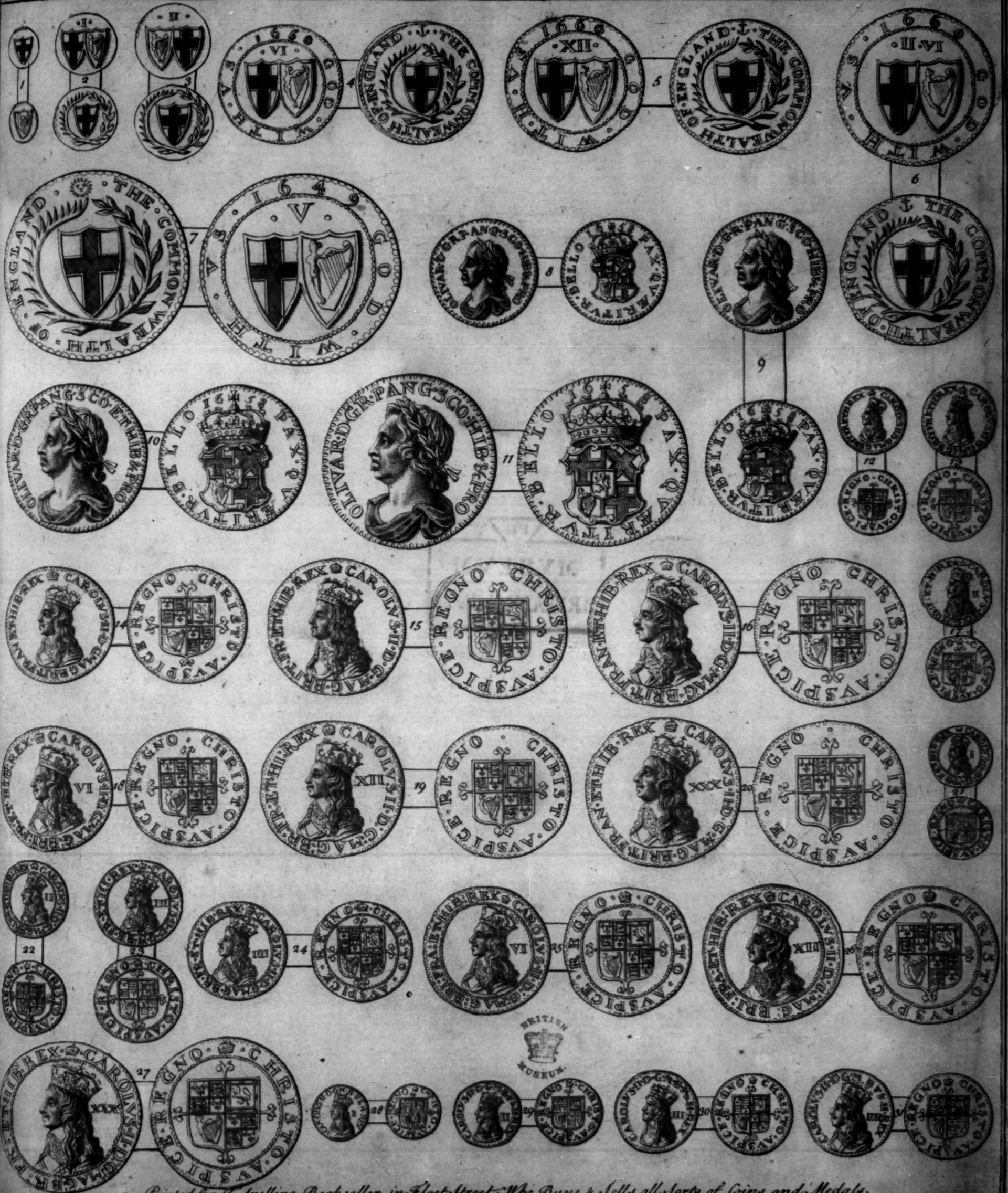
who severally report their opinion in relation to this affair*; and in November the City of London petitioned the parliament on the same account: and this is all we can find was done in this matter, till after the king's death.

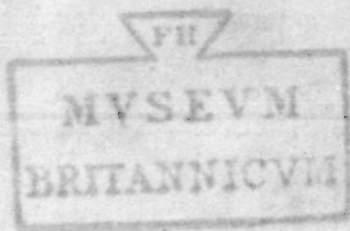
(b) The dispute between the corporation of the moniers belonging to the mint, and Blondeau, produced several fine pattern pieces, which are exceeding rare, amongst which the half crown was the first piece we ever had coined in England, with an inscription on its rim.

(c) The 18th of August, 1649, the council of state ordered that a committee should be appointed to consider the state of the coin, that means might be found to put a stop to its transportation, and to set the mint at work†. An Act was accordingly drawn up by them for this purpose, and laid before the parliament, which was twice read there, and on the 15th of April, 1653, was called for again, and ordered to be reported ‡ on the 21st, but the day before, or on April the 20th, Oliver broke up the parliament.

* Violet's true Discovery, p. 68. Corporation of Moniers Answer to Blondeau, p. 32. † Violet's Proposals, p. 109. ‡ Journals, vol. 5. p. 278.

§ Scobel's Acts, Part 2, page 65.





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The reverse has a crowned shield, with St. George's cross in the 1st and 4th quarter for England, St. Andrew's cross in the second for Scotland, and the harp for Ireland in the 3d, and on the center over all, his paternal coat.

The inscription on all the pieces, is PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO, and on the edge of the half crown and crown, are HAS NISI PERITURUS MIHI ADAMAT NEMO.

Are the half shilling, No. 8. pl. 16. the shilling No. 9. the half crown No. 10. and the crown, No. 11.

These coins are all of them very scarce, but in particular, the half shilling is exceeding rare.

They exactly answer that of the other money of this time, or of all since the 43d year of Queen Elizabeth.

The first money coined by this king after his restoration, have his head crowned in profile, looking to the right, much like those of his father's, but neater by far, and more uniform; these at first had neither inner circle nor value, but the latter was afterwards added by warrant of the 28th of November, 1661; * these sorts were soon after followed by those with the inner circle also, which were not so well performed as the two first; and besides, were very irregular in their form.

They are mostly inscribed, CAROLUS II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX, but some have, M. B. BR. BRI. FRA. FRAN. H. HI.

The reverse has the same square shield and short cross, as was on the latter half shilling and shilling of his father's and like those also are inscribed, CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO on all the pieces, the penny and half groat included, and in this differ from those two pieces of his father's.

The only one we find on these pieces is a crown, and these are the last pieces, on which we meet with any mint mark on them.

The first coinage without either inner circle or value, consisted of the same sorts as had been struck in the Tower, by the two last king's, (except the half penny and crown) that is the penny, No. 12. pl. 16. the half groat, No. 13, the half shilling No. 14. the shilling, No. 15. and the half crown, No. 16. the crown altho' mentioned in the indenture was never coined, no more than the half-penny, except this last was with the rose, and therefore not known from his father's: † and the same pieces, all but the penny, were coined when the value was added to them, as No. 17, 18, 19, and 20. The 4 smaller pieces, No. 28, 29, 30, 31. seem to have been coined about the same time, but their inscription beginning at the bottom, and all the others at the top, induced us to put them separate. There are of those with the inner circle besides the former mentioned pieces, a quarter shilling No. 23, and a groat, No. 24.

The second coinage, or those with the value, but without the inner circle, are the scarcest of the three, and with respect to the particular sorts, the half crowns are by far scarcer than the others, especially the two first, No. 16. and No. 20. which are very rare.

This money first began to be coined on February the 6th, 1661, in consequence of two warrants of November the 5th, and January the 19th, and were made current by proclamation of the 27th of March, 1663, ‡ and has all of it the king's head in profile, looking to the left, ~~like~~ that on the hammer'd money, but not crown'd, as had hitherto been the constant practice, but laureat like that of Oliver.

Milled Money.
HEAD SIDE.
Type.

* Folkes, p. 103.

† Ibid.
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‡ Ibid. 107.

- CHARLES II.** The first crown has a rose under the king's head, another sort has an elephant, as also an half crown and shilling, and there are shillings with the feathers.
- Legend.** They are all inscribed, CAROLUS DEI GRATIA.
- REVERSE.** The type of the reverse was quite in a new taste, consisting of four crown'd shields, formed into a cross, whose center exhibits the radiated cross of St. George or the Garter Star, and the spaces between the shields fill'd with two interlink'd C's. On the first crown piece of this king, France and England quarterly, were placed at top and bottom, or in the 1st and 4th shields, Ireland on the dexter side, being properly the 2d shield, and Scotland on the sinister side, or the 3d shield, and therefore were wrong marshalled*. All the other monies of this reign and until the Union, have England at top, and France at bottom, Ireland remaining on the dexter, and Scotland on the sinister side as before.
- Legend.** They are inscribed, MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX, with the date of the year divided at the top, and there are on some or other of the pieces every date, from 1662 to 1684.
- The half crown and crown are inscribed on the rim, DECUS ET TUTAMEN, and the year of the king's reign.
- SORTS.** Are the penny, No. 1. pl. 17. the half groat No. 4. the quarter shilling, No. 7. the groat No. 10. the half shilling No. 13, the shilling No. 20, the half crown, No. 27. and the crown No. 35.
- RARITY.** These pieces being still in currency, therefore those only may be said to be scarce, that are in fine preservation, to which we may add those with the feathers, and with the elephant, which are not so common as the others, we have seen the last with no other dates but 66 and 81: and the former with 70, 71, 74, 75, and 79.—There are but few crowns of 65, 70, 74, 75, 78, 83, or 84; as few half crowns of 62, 65, 67, 68, or 78: or shillings of 62, 64, 65, 67, 69, 74, or 75. There are no half shillings before 1674, that have come under our inspection, but they are to be found with every date afterwards. The small pieces seem mostly coined after 1670.
- WEIGHT. FINENESS. VALUE.** WEIGHT, FINENESS, and VALUE, continued the same as those of the 43d of Queen Elizabeth. (e)
- JAMES II. 1685. HEADSIDE.** The head of this king is in profile, and laureat, looking to the left, the contrary way to that of his brother's. The inscription round it is JACOBUS DEI GRATIA.
- REVERSE.** The reverse has the 4 shields in cross, as his brother's, but the void spaces of the cross, have no interlink'd letters in them, but are quite plain.

(e) The old statutes against the exportation of money and bullion, buying and selling of gold and silver above the mint price, culling, &c. are enforced by a proclamation of the 10th of June, 1661; and the same thing is done with regard to melting the Coin, by Stat. 13 and 14. 2 Car. c. 31. but by the Stat. 15. 2 Car. c. 3. permission being given to export foreign coin and bullion; the East-India Company not being restrained in quantity, soon seized on this opportunity, to export about 8 or 10 times more, annually, than they were used to do, or to the value of 400,000 or 500,000l. instead of their former sum of about 40,000 or 50,000l. † which appears to be the principal cause of the high price Silver has risen to, as such a quantity still makes the demand exceed the supply. By Stat. 18. 2 Car. c. 5. the government took the expence of coinage upon themselves, in order to encourage the bringing bullion to the mint, but the good effects of this act, have been likewise frustrated, by the same causes as occasion'd the rise of the price of the Silver.

* See Leake, p. 362.

† Pollexfen's Discourse on Trade, p. 98, 127, &c.

It is inscribed, MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX, with the date, and on the rim JAMES II. of the half crown and crown, are DECUS ET TUTAMEN, with the year of the king's reign,

The 4 smaller pieces have as many of the initial letters of the king's name crown'd, as they contain pennies, as I. II. III. IIII.

Are the penny, No. 2. the half groat, No. 5. the three-pence, No. 8. the groat, No. 11. the six-pence, No. 14. the shilling, No. 21. the half crown, No. 28. and the crown, No. 36.

WEIGHT, FINENESS, and VALUE, continued the same as the 43d of Queen Elizabeth.

WEIGHT.
FINENESS.
VALUE.

Both their busts are exhibited together in profile, looking the same way, or to the left, that of the king is laureat, and the queen is in her hair.

They are inscribed, GULIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA.

W. and M.
1689.
HEADSIDE.

The reverse of the first pieces coined by them, (which were only half crowns) have the arms in a single shield, quarterly, and of which there are two sorts, one of which have France and England quarterly, in the first and 4th, Scotland is in the 2d, and Ireland is in the 3d quarter; but on other sorts, England is in the 1st quarter, and France in the 4th; Scotland and Ireland remaining as before. All the other coinages have the 4 shields in cross, as in the two former reigns, with WM. interlink'd in the void spaces of the cross, and the arms of Nassau in the center, instead of the radiated cross of St. George as was before.

REVERSE.

They are inscribed, MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, with the date, not at top as is the usual manner, but round the center.

The rim of the half crown and crown are inscribed as usual, DECUS ET TUTAMEN, with the year of their reigns.

The 4 smaller pieces have the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, on them, for their respective values, which has been the method continued on all these pieces, to the present time.

Are the penny, No. 3, the half groat No. 6, the three-pence, No. 9, the groat No. 12, the six-pence, No. 15, the shilling, No. 22, the half crown, No. 29, 30. and the crown, No. 37.

SORTS.

The half crowns with the arms in a single shield, (being those of 1689 and 90) are the most common, not only of the half crowns, but also of all the current sorts, the reason of which, is the great quantity of them that were coined, there being treble as much in value coined in them, as were in all the other pieces taken together, that were coined in the years 1691, 1692, 1693, and 1694; as appears from the comptrolment rolls.

RARITY.

He appears with his bust in profile, looking to the left as before, and laureat. There is an half crown with an elephant under the head, a six-pence and a shilling, No. 16, 23. with the feathers, but very small; and the pieces coined at the Country Mints in the grand re-coinage, have the initial letters of those places under the head, as B, C, E, N, Y. for Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, York.

WILL. III.
1694.
HEADSIDE.

The inscription is GULIELMUS DEI GRATIA.

The reverse continues still as before, the four shields of England, Ireland, Scotland

REVERSE.

land

WILL. III. land, and France; with that of Nassau in the center, and in common the spaces between the shields are plain.

There are some six-pences, shillings and half crowns, coined of the Welch Silver, which have the feathers, in each of the void spaces of the shields, and are the first we meet with wherein they are thus placed, they being in the center on the shilling of Charles II.

Other six-pences and shillings there are, which being coined out of the Silver produced from the lead mines in the West of England, have a rose in the said spaces, which are also the first that are found in this manner, it being under the head, on the crown of Charles II.

SORTS. Are the penny, the half groat, the three-pence, the groat, the six-pence, No. 16. the shilling, No. 23. the half crown, No. 31. and the crown, No. 38.

RARITY. The half crown with the elephant, and those pieces with the rose and the feathers, are not so common as the other coins of this king: the two last seem to have been only coined in the years 1699 and 1701: and those with the small feathers under the head, No. 16. and 23. are both dated 1701.

WEIGHT. WEIGHT, FINENESS, and VALUE, the same as those of the 43d of Queen
FINENESS. Elizabeth (c).
VALUE.

ANNE, 1702. This queen is represented with a profile face, looking to the right, in her hair,
HEADSIDE. which is tied up behind with a fillet.

Those coined out of the Silver taken at Vigo, have that word under the queen's head, and those coined at Edinburgh, have some of them an E. and others the same letter with a small *.

The inscription round the head is ANNA DEI GRATIA.

REVERSE. The reverse until the Union, was the same four shields in cross, and the center again filled as at first, with the radiated cross of the garter; but the Union occasioned an alteration in the disposition of the shields; England and Scotland impal'd, being placed at top and at bottom, Ireland still remaining on the dexter side, and France was posited on the sinister side.

They are inscribed, MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REG, and on the rim of the half crown and crown, DECUS ET TUTAMEN, with the year of the queen's reign.

SORTS. Are the penny, the two-pence, the three-pence, the groat, the six-pence, No. 17. the shilling, No. 24, the half-crown, No. 32. and the crown, No. 39.

(c) The heavy hammer'd money being all culled and melted, and none but the light clipped, being left in currency with the milled, they were therefore all call'd in to be re-coined. The clipping trade had long been carried on, but grew worse and worse every day, for altho' by an ordinance of parliament of the 6th of September 1647,* no clipped money was to be taken, and in consequence thereof, much of it was sold to the goldsmiths by weight, yet they, instead of breaking it, paid it away, and by that means bought it twenty times over; † so that in 1680, we find complaints ‡ that little else but clipped money was then current: but it might be said to have been carried on with moderation until the year 1688, as not having lost above 8 per cent. till then, but from that time they set about it in earnest, so that in about 6 years, they had reduced it to about one half, and in this state it nearly was, when it was re-coined, nine millions of which, being then brought in, produced about 4,725,933l. and it is thought would not have produced so much, but for some heavy money brought out of hoards at that time§.

* Scobel, Part I. p. 132. Journals, vol. 4. p. 292.

† Violet's True Discovery, 12mo. p. 46.

‡ Britannia Languens, p. 227.

§ Davenant's new Dialogues, p. 70, 76. Lowndes, p. 159.

WEIGHT, FINENESS, and VALUE, as in the forty-third year of Queen Elizabeth. WEIGHT.
FINENESS.
VALUE.

This king is represented with his bust laureat, looking to the left, the shilling coined out of the Welch copper company's silver, has W. C. C. under the head. GEORGE I.
1714.
HEADSIDE.

It is inscribed, GEORGIUS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D. differing from all the milled money, in having the titles on the head-side; and the F. D. for FIDEI DEFENSOR, is now for the first time found on our money.

The reverse contains still the 4 shields in cross, three of them the same as in the last reign, and one now first added, and are disposed as follows; that is, England and Scotland impaled at top, Brunswick, Lunenburgh and Westphalia on the dexter side, France on the sinister, and Ireland at bottom. REVERSE.

The spaces between the shields on some are plain, some have the rose and feathers alternately in them (but there are none with either sort of them alone) others have S. S. C. alternately, as being coined out of the Silver sent to the mint by the South-Sea company, and again some shillings that have the feathers and OC's alternately, as No. 25. were coined from Silver sent to the mint, by the Welch copper company.

They are inscribed only with the king's foreign titles, BRUN. ET L. DUX S. R. I. A. TH. ET EL. for BRUNSWIGÆ ET LUNENBERGÆ DUX SACRI ROMANI IMPERII ARCHI THESAURARIUS ET ELECTOR, whereas all the other milled money had the English ones.

Are the penny, the two-pence, the three-pence, the groat, the six-pence No. 18. the shilling, No. 25. the half crown, No. 33. and the crown, No. 40. 41. No. SORTS.

WEIGHT, FINENESS, and VALUE, the same as the 43d year of Queen Elizabeth (i).

This king is exhibited with a laureat head, looking to the right, those coined from the Lima Silver brought home by Lord Anson, have that word under the king's head. GEORGE II.
1727.
HEADSIDE.

The inscription appears again in the old manner, GEORGIUS II. DEI GRATIA.

The reverse exhibits the same four shields in cross as his father's.

The spaces between the shields are on some of them plain; some have a rose in each of those spaces, others again are filled with the feathers, and others have them alternately in each quarter, and this is the only reign on the reverses of which we have all the three varieties. REVERSE.

(i) It appears that Silver was much scarcer anno 1717, than it had been in any year since the grand re-coinage, being in September, 5s. 11d. per oz.* and no doubt, was principally occasion'd by the East India Company's exporting 3,183,763 oz. this year†, which was double their annual quantity, taken at a medium, of the preceding 18 years, and about as much as was work'd up into plate in 5 years, as appears from the quantity which had been made in the three last years, and which was laid before the parliament‡. Another reason assign'd for this scarcity, was our giving a larger quantity of Silver in exchange for gold, than any of our neighbours, and much of it, therefore, exported on that account, to prevent which, a proclamation was published December the 22d, 1717, which lessen'd it 2½ per cent. that is, there was to be no more than 21 shillings in silver given for a guinea, instead of 21 shillings and six pence for which it pass'd before.

* Thoughts on our Silver Coin, 8vo. 1718, p. 19.
1720, p. 11. and the table.

† Trade to India critically and calmly consider'd, 8vo.
Journals, vol. 18. p. 674, 682. ‡ Ibid.

WILL. III. land, and France; with that of Nassau in the center, and in common the spaces between the shields are plain.

There are some six-pences, shillings and half crowns, coined of the Welch Silver, which have the feathers, in each of the void spaces of the shields, and are the first we meet with wherein they are thus placed, they being in the center on the shilling of Charles II.

Other six-pences and shillings there are, which being coined out of the Silver produced from the lead mines in the West of England, have a rose in the said spaces, which are also the first that are found in this manner, it being under the head, on the crown of Charles II.

SORTS. Are the penny, the half groat, the three-pence, the groat, the six-pence, No. 16. the shilling, No. 23. the half crown, No. 31. and the crown, No. 38.

RARITY. The half crown with the elephant, and those pieces with the rose and the feathers, are not so common as the other coins of this king: the two last seem to have been only coined in the years 1699 and 1701: and those with the small feathers under the head, No. 16. and 23. are both dated 1701.

WEIGHT. **WEIGHT, FINENESS, and VALUE,** the same as those of the 43d of Queen Elizabeth (c).
FINENESS.
VALUE.

ANNE, 1702. This queen is represented with a profile face, looking to the right, in her hair, which is tied up behind with a fillet.
HEADSIDE.

Those coined out of the Silver taken at Vigo, have that word under the queen's head, and those coined at Edinburgh, have some of them an E. and others the same letter with a small *.

The inscription round the head is ANNA DEI GRATIA.

REVERSE. The reverse until the Union, was the same four shields in cross, and the center again filled as at first, with the radiated cross of the garter; but the Union occasioned an alteration in the disposition of the shields; England and Scotland impal'd, being placed at top and at bottom, Ireland still remaining on the dexter side, and France was posited on the sinister side.

They are inscribed, MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REG., and on the rim of the half crown and crown, DECUS ET TUTAMEN, with the year of the queen's reign.

SORTS. Are the penny, the two-pence, the three-pence, the groat, the six-pence, No. 17. the shilling, No. 24, the half-crown, No. 32. and the crown, No. 39.

(c) The heavy hammer'd money being all culled and melted, and none but the light clipped, being left in currency with the milled, they were therefore all call'd in to be re-coined. The clipping trade had long been carried on, but grew worse and worse every day, for altho' by an ordinance of parliament of the 6th of September 1647,* no clipped money was to be taken, and in consequence thereof, much of it was sold to the goldsmiths by weight, yet they, instead of breaking it, paid it away, and by that means bought it twenty times over; † so that in 1680, we find complaints ‡ that little else but clipped money was then current: but it might be said to have been carried on with moderation until the year 1688, as not having lost above 8 per cent. till then, but from that time they set about it in earnest, so that in about 6 years, they had reduced it to about one half, and in this state it nearly was, when it was re-coined, nine millions of which, being then brought in, produced about 4,725,933l. and it is thought would not have produced so much, but for some heavy money brought out of hoards at that time§.

* Scobel, Part I. p. 132. Journals, vol. 4. p. 292. † Violet's True Discovery, 12mo. p. 46.
‡ Britannia Languens, p. 227. § Davenant's new Dialogues, p. 70, 76. Lowndes, p. 159.

WEIGHT, FINENESS, and VALUE, as in the forty-third year of Queen Elizabeth. WEIGHT.
FINENESS.
VALUE.

This king is represented with his bust laureat, looking to the left, the shilling coined out of the Welch copper company's silver, has W. C. C. under the head. GEORGE I.
1714.
HEADSIDE.

It is inscribed, GEORGIUS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D. differing from all the milled money, in having the titles on the head-side; and the F. D. for FIDEI DEFENSOR, is now for the first time found on our money.

The reverse contains still the 4 shields in cross, three of them the same as in the last reign, and one now first added, and are disposed as follows; that is, England and Scotland impaled at top, Brunswick, Lunenburg and Westphalia on the dexter side, France on the sinister, and Ireland at bottom. REVERSE.

The spaces between the shields on some are plain, some have the rose and feathers alternately in them (but there are none with either sort of them alone) others have S. S. C. alternately, as being coined out of the Silver sent to the mint by the South-Sea company, and again some shillings that have the feathers, and 20's alternately, as No. 25. were coined from Silver sent to the mint, by the Welch copper company.

They are inscribed only with the king's foreign titles, BRUN. ET L. DUX S. R. I. A. TH. ET EL. for BRUNSWIGÆ ET LUNENBERGÆ DUX SACRI ROMANI IMPERII ARCHI THESAURARIUS ET ELECTOR, whereas all the other milled money had the English ones.

Are the penny, the two-pence, the three-pence, the groat, the six-pence No. 18. the shilling, No. 25. the half crown, No. 33. and the crown, No. 40. 41. No. SORTS.

WEIGHT, FINENESS, and VALUE, the same as the 43d year of Queen Elizabeth (i).

This king is exhibited with a laureat head, looking to the right, those coined from the Lima Silver brought home by Lord Anson, have that word under the king's head. GEORGE II.
1727.
HEADSIDE.

The inscription appears again in the old manner, GEORGIUS II. DEI GRATIA.

The reverse exhibits the same four shields in cross as his father's.

The spaces between the shields are on some of them plain; some have a rose in each of those spaces, others again are filled with the feathers, and others have them alternately in each quarter, and this is the only reign on the reverses of which we have all the three varieties. REVERSE.

(i) It appears that Silver was much scarcer anno 1717, than it had been in any year since the grand re-coinage, being in September, 5s. 11d. per oz.* and no doubt, was principally occasion'd by the East India Company's exporting 3,183,763 oz. this year†, which was double their annual quantity, taken at a medium, of the preceding 18 years, and about as much as was work'd up into plate in 5 years, as appears from the quantity which had been made in the three last years, and which was laid before the parliament‡. Another reason assign'd for this scarcity, was our giving a larger quantity of Silver in exchange for gold, than any of our neighbours, and much of it, therefore, exported on that account, to prevent which, a proclamation was published December the 22d, 1717, which lessen'd it 2½ per cent. that is, there was to be no more than 21 shillings in silver given for a guinea, instead of 21 shillings and six pence for which it pass'd before.

* Thoughts on our Silver Coin, 8vo. 1718, p. 19.
1720, p. 11. and the table.

† Trade to India critically and calmly consider'd, 8vo.
Journals, vol. 18. p. 674, 682. ‡ Ibid.

The inscription round them contains both the English and foreign titles that is.
M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E.

SORTS.

Are the penny, the two-pence, the three-pence, the groat, the six-pence No. 19, the shilling, No. 26. the half crown, No. 34. and the crown No. 42.

N. B. The six-pence, shilling, and half-crown, having the same reverse on all the milled money as the crown, we have therefore engraven the reverse of that only, the shilling, No. 25. being the only sort which has the feathers and OC's, and the two half crowns, No 29, 30. those only on which the single shield is found; we have engraven them also.

WEIGHT.
FINENESS.
VALUE.

WEIGHT, FINENESS, and VALUE, as the 43d of Queen Elizabeth, that is,
The Weight of one pound sterling is $\frac{1}{17}$ of a pound weight Troy, or 30 oz. 17 dwt. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Troy.

The Fineness is 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine silver, and 18 dwt. alloy, as at the Conquest.

The Value of one pound weight Troy, is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds sterling, 62 shillings or 720 pennies. (*k*)

The rare Coins undermentioned are in the cabinets of the following gentlemen.

No. 1. pl. 11.	—	—	—	Rob. Bootle, Esq;
No. 18. pl. 1. No. 5. pl. 11.	—	—	—	Mr. Edw. Brent
No. 29. pl. 1.	—	—	—	Joseph Browne, Esq;
No. 20. pl. 4. No. 6, 18, 20. pl. 7.	—	—	—	Tho. Lee Dummer, Esq;
No. 11. pl. 1. No. 25. pl. 10.	—	—	—	Mr. Edw. Hodfoll
No. 42. pl. 2	—	—	—	Will. Sotheby, Esq;
No. 9. pl. 2.	—	—	—	Mark Cephas Tutet, Esq;
No 18. pl. 5. No. 2. 3. 4. 5. pl. 15.	—	—	—	James West, Esq;
No. 31, 34. pl. 11. No. 4. pl. 2. No. 9. 12. pl. 13.	—	—	—	Mr. John White

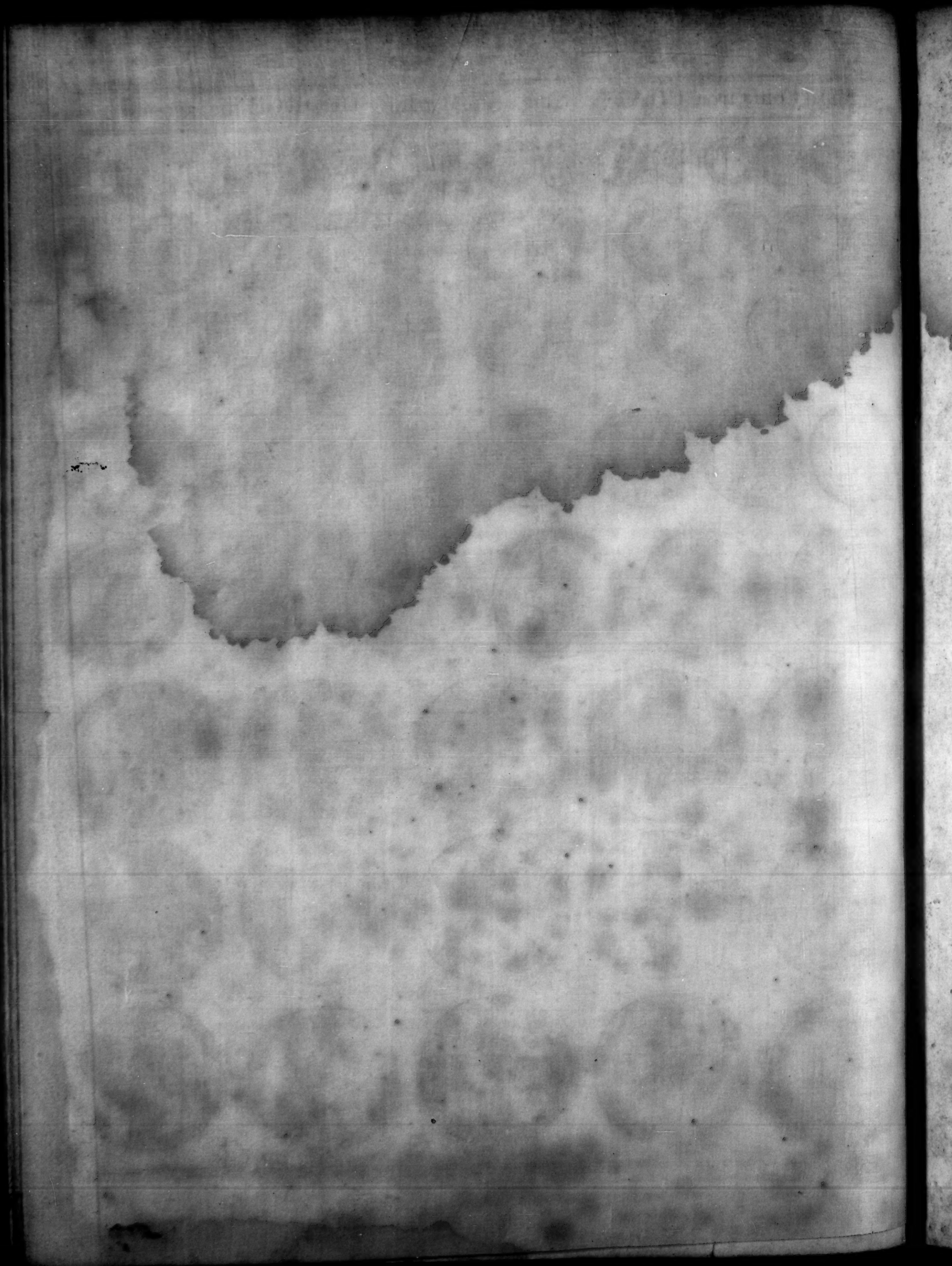
And we have in our own possession, No. 28, 39. 40, 42. pl. 1. A. B. C. D. page 13. No. 47. pl. 2. No. 2. pl. 9. and No. 4. pl. 14.

(*k*) The supply of Silver brought in by our trade, not being near sufficient, to answer the demand for it, by the merchant to export, (especially to the East Indies) and the manufacturer to work up; has at length so rais'd its price, that we have lately seen standard at 5s. 11d. per oz. whereas our mint price for the last century of years, has not been more than 5s. 2d. per oz. and the 60 years preceding that, but 5s. per oz. which difference, has caused all our unworn money to be melted or exported, and been productive of the great scarcity of it, so much felt at present, and seems to have reduced the legislature to the very disagreeable alternative either of not coining any more silver money, or to coin it on a different FOOT from the present; or 3dly, to give a less quantity of silver in exchange for gold, than is done at present; which last appears to be the most practicable, but at the same time to be but a partial remedy; however, we make no doubt but their wisdom will appear no less conspicuous on this, than on former occasions, and still further confirm the honourable character given us by a good judge of these matters, and one who can by no means be suspected of any design to flatter, viz. "That few nations (perhaps none) understand these affairs better than the English".

* Le Blanc, p. 266.

Mill'd Coins from CHARLE S the second to King GEORGE the second.





A Table of the Number of Pounds Sterling contained in one Pound Weight, both Tower and Troy, the Quantity of Standard Silver contained in one Pound Sterling, and the Proportion the former Pounds Sterling bear to the present.

Name of the king and year of his reign.	Pounds sterling in			Tower wt. of stan-			Pounds sterling in			Troy wt. of stan-			Proportion of pounds			
	1 lb. wt.			dard in 1 pound			1 pound wt.			dard in 1 pound			sterling.			
	Tower.			sterling.			Troy.			sterling.			sterling.			
	l.	s.	d.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	l.	s.	d.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	l.	s.	d.	
Conquest - - 1066	1	0	0	12	0	0	1	1	4	11	5	0	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 Edward I. 1300	1	0	3	11	17	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{4}{7}$	2	17	5
18 Edward III. 1344	1	2	2	10	16	13	1	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
20 ————— 1346	1	2	6	10	13	8	1	4	0	10	0	0	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	11	8
27 ————— 1353	1	5	0	9	12	0	1	6	8	9	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	6
13 Henry IV. 1412	1	10	0	8	0	0	1	12	0	7	10	0	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	18	9
4 Edward IV. 1464	1	17	6	6	8	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	0
18 Henry VIII. 1527	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	16	2	5	0	5	6	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
34 ————— 1543	2	10	0	4	16	0	2	13	4	4	10	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	3
36 ————— 1545	4	3	4	2	17	14 $\frac{2}{3}$	4	8	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	14	0	0 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
37 ————— 1546	6	5	0	1	18	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	13	4	1	16	0	0 $\frac{9}{10}$	0	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 Edward VI. 1549	6	5	0	1	18	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	13	4	1	16	0	0 $\frac{9}{10}$	0	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 ————— 1551	12	10	0	0	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	6	8	0	18	0	0 $\frac{9}{10}$	0	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 ————— 1552	2	16	5	3	14	7 $\frac{10}{11}$	3	0	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Mary 1553	2	16	8	3	13	23 $\frac{5}{11}$	3	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Elizabeth 1560	2	16	3	3	14	16	3	0	0	4	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	8
43 ————— 1601 } and ever since }	2	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	2	0	3	17	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	1	0	0

N. B. The two last columns are the same, the last having the value of the Fraction reduc'd into shillings and pence.

A Table of the Weights of the English Silver Coins in Troy Grains.

	Farthing.	Half-penny.	Penny.	Half-Groat.	Quarter-shilling.	Groat.	Half-shilling.	Shilling	Half-Crown.	Crown.
Conquest -- 1066			22 $\frac{1}{2}$							
28 Edward I. 1300	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	22			88 $\frac{5}{8}$				
18 Edward III. 1344	5	10	20 $\frac{1}{4}$							
20 - - - 1346	5	10	20							
27 - - - 1353	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	18	36		72				
13 Henry IV. 1412	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	30		60				
4 Edward IV. 1464	3	6	12	24		48				
18 Hen. VII. 1504	3	6	12	24		48		144		
18 Hen. VIII. 1527	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$		42 $\frac{1}{2}$				
34 - - - 1543	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	20		40		120		
36 - - - 1545	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	20		40		120		
37 - - - 1546	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	20		40		120		
1 Edward VI. 1547	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	20		40		120		
3 - - - 1549								80		
5 - - - 1551								80		
6 - - - 1552	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	8		24		48	96	240	480
1 Mary 1553	6	12	8	16		32		96	240	480
2 Elizabeth 1560		4	8	16	24	32	48	96		
43 - - - 1601 } and ever since }		3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	464 $\frac{1}{2}$

The three farthing piece of Q. Elizabeth weighs 6 grains, the three half-penny piece 12 gr. the X shilling piece of Charles I. 1 oz. 18 dwt. 17 gr. or 929 gr. and the XX shilling piece 3 oz. 17 dwt. 10 gr. or 1858 gr.

A Table of the king's Seignorage, the Master of the Mint's Allowance for Workmanship, and what the Merchant had paid him back, also the Quantity of fine Silver and Alloy; and the Remedy both in Weight and Fineness allowed, each estimated upon the Pound Weight||.

	1 Pound weight.			To the king.		To the master.		To the king & the master.		To the merchant.			Taken	Fine Silver.	Alloy.	Remedy.
	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.		oz. dwt.	oz. dwt.	dwt.
28 Edward I.	1	0	3	0	9	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	the rest			$\frac{1}{17}$	11	2	0 18
18 Edward III.	1	2	2	0	6	0	9	1	3	the rest			$\frac{1}{18}$	11	2	0 18
19 ———	1	2	2	0	6	0	8	1	2	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{18}$	11	2	0 18
20. 23 ———	1	2	6	0	9	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	the rest			$\frac{1}{17}$	11	2	0 18
27 ———	1	5	0	0	4	0	6	0	10	the rest			$\frac{1}{17}$	11	2	0 18
30 ———	1	5	0	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	11	2	0 18
18 Rich. II. }	1	5	0	0	3	0	7	0	10	1	4	2	$\frac{1}{10}$	11	2	0 18
4 Hen. IV. }	1	10	0	0	3	0	9	1	0	1	9	0	$\frac{1}{10}$	11	2	0 18
9 Hen. V. }				1	2	0	10	2	0	1	8	0	$\frac{1}{11}$	11	2	0 18
24 Hen. VI. }				1	2	0	10	2	0	1	8	0	$\frac{1}{10}$	11	2	0 18
49 ———	1	17	6	3	4	1	2	4	6	1	13	0	$\frac{1}{17}$	11	2	0 18
4 Edw. IV. }				2	0	1	2	3	2	1	14	4	$\frac{1}{11}$	11	2	0 18
7. 22 ———				1	6	1	2	2	8	1	14	10	$\frac{1}{11}$	11	2	0 18
8 ———	1	17	6	0	2	0	10	1	0	1	16	6	$\frac{1}{17}$	11	2	0 18
19 Hen. VII. }				0	2	0	10	1	0	2	4	0	$\frac{1}{11}$	11	2	0 18
18 Hen. VIII. }				2	5	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	$\frac{1}{11}$	11	2	0 18
34 ———	2	16	0	5	8	2	4	8	0	2	8	0	$\frac{1}{7}$	10	0	2 0
36 ———	4	16	0	—	—	—	—	40	0	2	16	0	$\frac{1}{11}$	6	0	6 0
1 Edw. VI. }	7	4	0	—	—	—	—	84	0	3	0	0	$\frac{1}{11}$	4	0	8 0
3 ———	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	0	3	4	0	$\frac{1}{11}$	4	0	8 0
4 ———	14	8	0	—	—	—	—	168	0	6	0	0	$\frac{1}{11}$	3	0	9 0
6 ———	3	0	0	—	—	—	—	1	0	2	19	0	$\frac{1}{10}$	11	1	0 19
1 Eliz. }				0	4	1	2	1	6	2	18	6	$\frac{1}{10}$	11	2	0 18
19 ———				0	10	0	8	1	6	2	18	6	$\frac{1}{10}$	11	2	0 18
25 ———	3	2	0	0	8	1	2	1	10	2	18	2	$\frac{1}{11}$	11	2	0 18
43 ———				0	8	1	4	2	0	3	0	0	$\frac{1}{11}$	11	2	0 18
2 James I. }				1	2	1	4	2	6	2	19	6	$\frac{1}{11}$	11	2	0 18
2 Char. I. }	3	2	0	0	10	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	$\frac{1}{11}$	11	2	0 18
Char. II. }				0	6	1	6	2	0	3	0	0	$\frac{1}{11}$	11	2	0 18
18 ———	3	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	0	0	11	2	0 18

It does not appear that any of our princes made any considerable advantage of the remedies until Q. Eliz. who in her 14th year, allow'd Lonison the master but 8 pence, instead of 14 pence, or 14 pence farthing, to bear all expences, which obliged him to avail himself of the said six-pence farthing, by means of these remedies, as appears by the report of the commissioners appointed to examine into this affair*: after which the Queen empowered him by commission dated Dec. 31, in her 21st year, to coin at 11 oz. 1 wt. in fineness, and 6os. 3d. in the pound weight† (which had been suggested to her majesty by the said commissioners) taking thus half the remedies, which amounted to about 6d. farthing as before. Other commissions to the said purpose, were granted in her 23d and 24th year; but in her 25th year, the subject was charged 22d. that is 4d. more, and the queen had but 8d. or 2d. less, which made up the 6d. which had been squeez'd out of these remedies.—Towards the latter end of her reign, and the 1st 17 years of James I. the money was again paid out by tale‡, and therefore the profit of the shere came to the sovereign, which before was the Merchants.

The usual allowance to the moneyers for the workmanship of 1 pound of silver was 8d. but Sir Tho. Knevet,

|| Briefe Collection of the Alterations, &c. MS. A Treatise declaring many notable instructions, MS.

* Stowe's Survey, by Strype, vol. 2, p. 100.

† Folkes, p. 55.

‡ Ibid. 137.

Knevet, when he became Warden (the 41st of Eliz.) added 1d. more to have it better sized and work'd neater; (z) and on the introduction of the milled money, 3d. more was allowed, making in the whole 18d. (including the 6d. for charges) and therefore the king had but 6d. or a little more than half his seignorage. Since which, 1d halfpenny has been taken off from the last mentioned 3d. which makes it 16d. halfpenny. —N. B. Only 14d. was allowed at the grand re-coinage, and they were shered at something more than 62s. 3d. per pound.

A Table of the Fees and Salaries of the several Officers belonging to the Mint.

	1599. (a)			1649. (b)			1689. (c)			1739. (d)		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Warden - - -	100	0	0	100	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0
Clerk - - - -	20	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	0	50	0	0
Comptroller - - -	66	13	4	66	13	4	300	0	0	300	0	0
Clerk - - - -	13	6	8	13	6	8	40	0	0	50	0	0
Affay-Master - -	66	13	4	66	13	4	200	0	0	200	0	0
Clerk - - - -	10	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0
Weigher and Teller -	33	6	8	33	6	8	90	0	0	130	0	0
Clerk - - - -	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	12	10	0
Assistant Weigher -							40	0	0			
Surveyor of the Meltings	26	13	4	26	13	4	} 110	0	0	} 132	10	0
Clerk of the Irons -	13	6	8	13	6	8						
Clerk - - - -	10	0	0	10	0	0						
Chief Clerk - - -	20	0	0	20	0	0	60	0	0	60	0	0
Clerk of the Papers -	20	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
2 Auditors - - -	20	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
Smith of the Mint -	10	0	0	10	0	0						
Porter - - - -	10	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0
Chaplain - - - -	0	13	4	0	13	4	4	0	0	4	0	0
Sexton - - - -	0	4	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
							1425	0	0	1470	0	0
Master and Worker -							1689.			1743. (e)		
							l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
3 Clerks - - -							500	0	0	500	0	0
Affay Master - -	40	0	0	40	0	0	120	0	0	150	0	0
Purveyor - - -	20	0	0				60	0	0	60	0	0
Chief Engraver - -	30	0	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	25	0	0
2d ditto - - -	40	0	0	40	0	0	} 325	0	0	200*	0	0
3d ditto - - -										80†	0	0
Assistant to Engravers	20	0	0	20	0	0				80†	0	0
Provost of the Money- ers as Engineer - }							50	0	0	40	0	0
Clerk to the Warden §							100	0	0	100	0	0
Surveyor of Moneyers †										40	0	0
9 Moneyers ½ of a Year } at 25l. and ¾ at 40l. ¶ }										326	10	0
	600	17	4	600	17	8	1175	0		1701	5	

(z) Sir Julius Caesar's Collect. p. 346. 350.

(a) Goldsmith's Storehouse, p. 75. MS. (b) Journals vol. 5. p. 252. (c) Indenture of Tho. Neale, Esq; MS.

(d) Warden's Account, MS. (e) Master's Acc. MS. * By Lett. Pat. 23 Ap. 1741. † By Warrant 16 Sept. 1727.

‡ By Warrant, 9 April, 1741. N. B. An extraordinary Engraver was appointed in 1761, at 100l. per Ann.

|||| Blondeau, by Letters Patent in 13 Car. 2. was appointed the first Engineer.

§ Warrant, 28 July, 1734. † Warrant, 28 Sept, 1728. || Warrant, 16 July, 1729. ¶ Warrant, 29 Mar. 1743.

An

An Account of Silver Monies coined from the 20th of July, 1660, to the 31st of December 1748, Year by Year, made out from the comptrollment Rolls and Books remaining in the Mint.

From July 20 to 31 Dec.	WEIGHT.				VALUE.				WEIGHT.				VALUE.		
	lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	l.	s.	d. q.		lb.	oz.	dwt.		l.	s.	d.
1660	543	0	0	0	1683	6	0	1704	4007	0	0		12421	14	0
1661	7484	0	10	0	23200	10	7½	1705	429	7	15		1331	18	0½
1662	160218	8	0	0	496677	17	4	1706	932	0	0		2889	4	0
1663	98412	1	18	18	3305077	14	0	1707	1174	0	0		3639	8	0
1664	14301	0	0	0	44333	2	0	Edin.	103346	0	0	320372	12	0	
1665	19910	3	0	0	61721	15	6	1708	3751	0	0		11628	2	0
1666	11982	0	0	0	37144	4	0	1709	25423	0	0		78811	6	0
1667	17131	2	0	0	53106	12	4	1710	817	0	0		2532	14	0
1668	40303	2	0	0	124939	16	4	1711	24768	0	0		76780	16	0
1669	14291	9	10	0	44304	11	1	1712	17848	8	0		55330	17	4
1670	46142	11	0	0	143043	0	10	1713	2333	0	0		7232	6	0
1671	38645	2	17	0	119800	4	8½	1714	1566	0	0		4854	12	0
1672	86673	8	17	0	268688	11	8½	1715	1643	0	0		5093	6	0
1673	101064	4	15	0	313299	12	6½	1716	1650	0	0		5115	0	0
1674	10286	3	15	0	31887	11	4½	1717	948	0	0		2938	16	0
1675	1856	2	5	0	5754	3	7½	1718	2295	0	0		7114	10	0
1676	101836	11	15	0	315694	12	8½	1719	1756	0	0		5443	12	0
1677	146034	0	13	0	452705	11	4½	1720	7832	0	0		24279	4	0
1678	7366	2	0	0	22835	2	4	1721	2313	0	0		7170	6	0
1679	87313	3	5	0	270671	2	9½	1722	1983	0	0		6147	6	0
1680	48204	0	10	0	180432	10	7	1723	48099	0	0		149106	18	0
1681	30782	11	10	0	95427	3	5	1724	1652	0	0		5121	4	0
1682	12759	0	0	0	39552	18	0	1725	2495	0	0		7734	10	0
1683	69851	0	0	0	216538	2	0	1726	836	0	0		2591	12	0
1684	17309	9	3	20	53660	5	6½	1727	661	0	0		2049	2	0
1685	30572	0	10	0	94773	6	7	1728	853	0	0		2644	6	0
1686	19294	10	5	0	59814	0	11½	1729	2055	0	0		6370	10	0
1687	80848	5	0	0	250630	1	10	1730	1122	0	0		3478	4	0
1688	24590	6	11	20	76230	14	0½	1731	704	0	0		2182	8	0
1689	31152	6	15	17	96572	19	0¾	1732	845	0	0		2619	10	0
1690	643	5	0	0	1994	11	10	1733	1155	0	0		3580	10	0
1691	1203	5	7	18	3730	13	9¾	1734	1590	0	0		4929	0	0
1692	1341	10	17	3	4159	18	0¾	1735	1116	0	0		3459	12	0
1693	2992	6	1	0	9276	15	3	1736	1713	0	0		5310	6	0
1694	51	6	16	13	159	17	3¾	1737	1200	0	0		3720	0	0
1695	20	0	0	0	62	0	0	1738	Nil						
1696	810275	2	12	14	2511853	3	7	1739	3396	0	0		10527	12	0
1697	707160	0	0	0	2192196	0	0	1740	Nil						
1698	105364	0	0	0	326628	0	0	1741	3060	0	0		9486	0	0
Country 1699	577996	0	0	0	1791787	12	0	1742	Nil						
Country 1699	19498	0	0	0	60443	16	0	1743	2400	0	0		7440	0	0
1700	4805	10	6	16	14898	3	4½	1744	2528	0	0		7836	16	0
1701	37477	0	0	0	116178	14	0	1745	600	0	0		1860	0	0
1702	114	6	0	0	354	19	0	1746	44010	0	0		136431	0	0
1703	718	0	0	0	2225	16	0	1747	15000	0	0		46500	0	0
								1748	Nil						

COINED

COINED in each REIGN.

	WEIGHT.				VALUE.		
	lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	l.	s.	d.
By King Charles II. -	1200703	3	4	14	3722180	2	8
— James II. -	167198	10	6	20	518316	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Will. and Mary	25492	4	18	8	79026	9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
— William III. -	2262596	0	19	6	7014047	16	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Queen Anne -	170150	9	15	0	527467	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— King George I. -	75176	0	0	0	233045	12	0
— George II. } to the 31st of Dec. 1748 }	88747	0	0	0	275115	14	0
	3990064	5	4		12369199	14	9

By the foregoing table it appears, that there has been coined since the reformation 12,369,199l. sterling, but as 544,642l. of that sum was coined with the hammer, therefore the total sum that has been coined into milled, or our present current money, until December 31, 1748, is 11,824,557l. sterling, of which sum it is very probable, that the 11 millions are gone, and no more left in currency than the eight hundred and odd thousand pounds, to serve the purpose of small change and commutation, which is the principal use; to which at present our silver money seems to be confin'd, and daily experience shews there is not a sufficient quantity to answer that end.

The grand re-coinage between the years 1696 and 1699, amounted to the sum of 6,404,064l. ster. which is the better half of what had been coined in the 89 years above, and will reduce what may be called the natural coinage to 5,965,135l. which we will suppose, with what has been coined between 1748 and 1760, (to compleat the century) to amount to 6 millions, which is but 3-eighths of the sum that was coined in the preceding century, or between 1558 and 1659; as that amounted to 16 millions[§]. — There was coined during the reigns of Cha. II. James II. and Will. and Mary, in about 34 years and a half, the Sum of 4,319,523l. 1s. 6d. or about 12,5203l. 8s. 11d. per ann. at a medium, but from the beginning of the reign of Geo. I. to 1748, or in about 35 years and an half, the sum of 5,081,611l. 6s. or no more than 143,141l. 8s. per ann. at a medium — The plate brought in on encouragement in 1709 and 1711, amounted to 143,086l. sterling, or near 3-tenths of all Queen Anne's coinage. — The Silver sent by the South-Sea Company in 1723, amounted to 3-fifths of all George the 1st's; and the Lima to half of George the 2d's coinage.

It appears from the comptrollment rolls, that there was no Silver coined between the 11th of June, the time of the accession of George II. and the 31st of Dec. 1727, nor during the whole year 1740, and yet there are many pieces of this king's with the former date, and the 4 smallest pieces with the latter, which we may suppose were coined between the 1st of January and the 25th of March 1727-8 and 1740-1.

Davenant informs us, that between 1660 and 1688, there had been coined into milled money, 4,200,000l. sterling, but by what has just been said, it appears, that only 3,774,877l. was milled, and the rest hammer'd, which will therefore reduce the 2,200,000l. he supposes to be left in 1688*, to less than 200,000l. another author† is of the same opinion in 1696; however, states it at no more than half this sum, or 1,000,000l. and Mr. Lowndes‡ thought it did not exceed 563,508l. which, if allowed to be true, six parts in seven of what had till then been coined, had disappear'd.

§ Davenant's Discourses on the Revenues, vol. 2. p. 31. — 35. New Dialogues, p. 70. Lowndes, p. 104. Folkes, p. 71.

By Queen Elizabeth	4632932	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 16050481 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
James I. - -	1641004	13	3	
Charles I. - -	8776544	10	3	
Common Wealth	1000000	0	0	

* Discourses, p. 33, — 39. † Review of the universal Remedy for all Diseases incident to Coin, p. 6. ‡ Page 185.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

PAGE 2. line 37. for Ontheorn; read, Onthreorn, p. 16. l. 14. add or MEU, p. 17. l. 15. instead of ANG. r. ANGL. l. 19. add, others D. HY. l. 22. after No. 23. add, and No. 33. p. 18. l. 6. after Henry IV. add, No. 25. line 25. Notes, instead of twelve r. twenty. p. 19. l. 13. r. Breftol and Norvic. l. 6. and 7. instead of ANG. r. ANGLIE, p. 33. l. 28. and 31. for half-pennies, r. half-groats. p. 44. l. 8. for and encircle, r. not encircled, p. 45. l. 46. for like that, r. different from that, p. 54. against 1699, read, 19498 — 60443 — 16. and against Country, read, 577996 — 1791787 — 12.

